

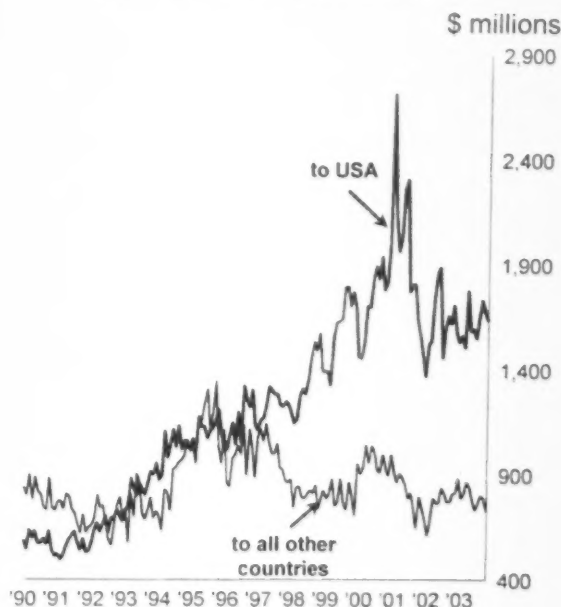
Exports ♦ October 2003

- Despite a doubling in the value of exports of energy products, total British Columbia origin exports are slightly lower (-0.1%) through the first ten months of 2003 compared to the same period last year.
- Although prices for natural gas have been falling in recent months, they are still well above levels experienced at this time last year. Most of the increase in the value of exports of natural gas (+86%) is due to the jump in price, although quantities shipped have also risen. With electricity exports (+71%), all the growth is due to price inflation as quantities have actually fallen slightly.
- The surge in energy exports has been offset by declines in shipments of other goods. In particular, BC exports of softwood lumber have dropped over 17% year-to-date compared to the first ten months of 2002. The softwood lumber dispute with the United States has driven the decline as BC exporters face a 27.2% tariff on all exports of softwood lumber to the United States.
- Elsewhere in the forest sector, pulp and paper exports have slipped 6% through January to October compared to the same period a year earlier. After recovering slightly in the spring, pulp prices have once again slumped. Prices for newsprint, which are down substantially from October of 2002, are re-

sponsible for the 13% decline in exports of that commodity.

- Besides energy, the one other bright spot for BC's resource sectors is with regard to exports of metallic mineral products, which have climbed 5% year-to-date. Molybdenum (+42%) has experienced the most growth, but other significant metal exports such as aluminum (+6%), zinc (+6%) and copper (+4%) have also seen increases.
- Exports to BC's two primary trading partners, the United States (-2%) and Japan (-4%) have fallen in the first ten months of 2003 compared to the January to October period in 2002.

The increase in energy exports has been offset by declines in other resource-based goods, particularly softwood lumber



Is Global Free Trade Possible?

The issue of free trade is one that is certain to spark debate. On the one hand, there are those who gather to protest at any meeting of foreign leaders where the topic of increased globalisation or free trade may be discussed. On the other hand, there are significant efforts being made to arrive at more free trade agreements, whether they are bilateral, such as the Canada-Chile free trade agreement, for example, or whether they are more encompassing, such as the attempt to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).

The negotiations surrounding the latter accord have highlighted the difficulty of coming to an agreement that will satisfy all parties. After almost a decade of talks, the ambitious plans for the FTAA have been diluted such that what is now left on the table is being dubbed by some as "FTAA light." The problems encountered in these trade discussions are emblematic of the difficulties cropping up in all free trade negotiations. Earlier in the year, the Doha round of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) attempt at trade liberalisation fell apart as the interests of the developed nations and those that are less developed could not be reconciled.

The key stumbling block in all these negotiations has been the agricultural sector. In particular, poorer nations with a primarily farm-based economy were asking for reforms that would reduce the amount of subsidies granted to the agricultural sectors in the richer, western nations. The poor countries feel that if they are ever to climb their way out of poverty, they need to have all barriers to agricultural trade removed. In both the WTO and FTAA negotiations, there was strong resistance on the part of the developed nations to accede to these demands.

The worst offenders with regard to agricultural protectionism are the United States and the European Union (EU), although other countries, including Canada, also have significant trade barriers in place. The United States passed a bill in 2002 that amounted to the most generous support offered to American farmers ever. The European Union is equally, if not more, supportive of its farmers and both the EU and the United States are hesitant to remove these subsidies.

Even among the richer nations, there are mounting difficulties to achieving free trade. In his candidacy announcement speech, George W. Bush stated, "I'll work to end tariffs and break down barriers everywhere, entirely, so the whole world trades in freedom. The fearful build walls. The confident demolish them."¹

Negotiations for a Free Trade Area of the Americas have been reduced to "FTAA light"

Agricultural reform is the key roadblock to achieving global trade deals

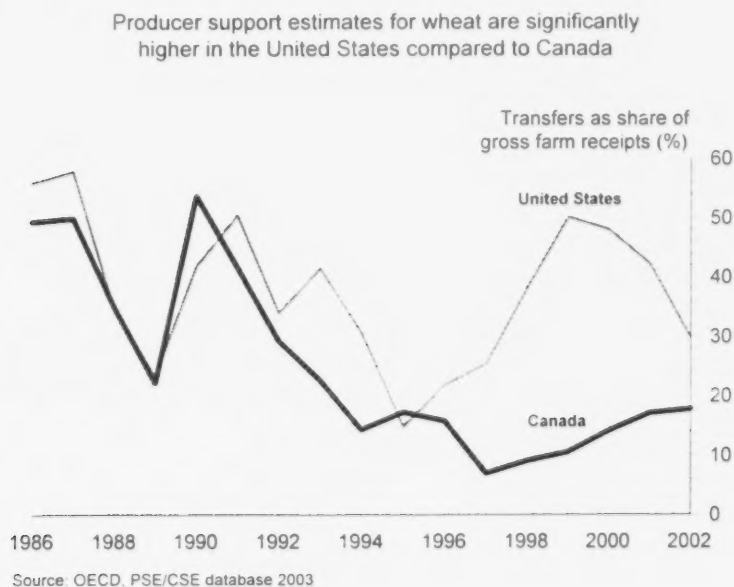
¹ Source: Candidacy Announcement speech, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. June 12, 1999.

Despite these sentiments, the actions of the United States over the last couple of years have demonstrated a clear movement towards protectionism. The US has targeted Canadian softwood lumber and wheat for tariffs, implemented steep duties on steel and most recently has imposed restrictions on textile imports from China. Many analysts claim that these actions have been politically motivated and that these protectionist barriers are most likely an attempt to secure votes in politically sensitive areas in anticipation of a close election next year.

Canada has appealed the softwood lumber duties to a NAFTA panel, and so far the decisions have been leaning in Canada's favour.² With respect to wheat, Canadian farmers are facing a 14% tariff on red spring wheat despite a report by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that suggests that American wheat farmers were subsidized, on average, more than twice as much as their Canadian counterparts over the 2000 to 2002 period. Over the three-year period, American wheat farmers averaged transfers of about 40% of gross farm receipts, compared to 16% for Canadian wheat farmers.³

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According to the OECD, American wheat farmers have been subsidised to a far larger extent than those in Canada



According to the OECD, in 2002, American wheat farmers received transfers equivalent to 30% of gross farm receipts, compared to only 18% for Canadian wheat farmers

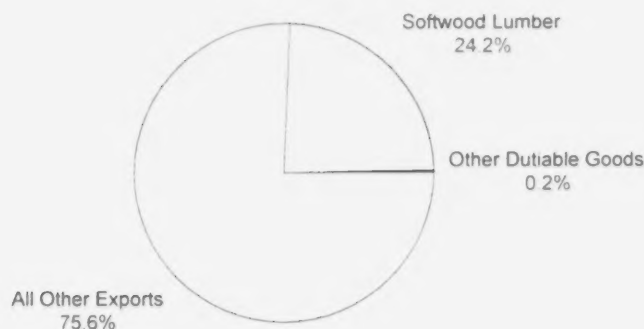
Other Canadian commodities subject to American duties are: iron construction castings, brass sheet and strip, steel rails, pure and alloy magnesium, corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products, stainless steel plate in coils and carbon steel wire rod. For British Columbia, most of these items are of minor significance in the current overall trade picture with the United States. Softwood lumber

² See "A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties" in the July 2003 *Exports*.

³ Source: OECD, PSE/CSE database 2003 (<http://www.oecd.org>).

is the only good facing duties that seriously affects British Columbia exporters. In 2002, almost one-quarter (24.2%) of all BC origin exports to the United States were comprised of softwood lumber.⁴ By comparison, all the other goods subject to American tariffs combined accounted for only 0.2% of BC exports to the US.

British Columbia shipments of softwood lumber made up almost a quarter of all BC exports to the United States in 2002



For BC exporters, softwood lumber is by far the most significant commodity subject to American duties

With the exception of specific items of steel listed above, due to its inclusion in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Canada escaped the substantial tariffs of up to 30% placed on imports of steel products into the United States. The duties on steel, even more so than those on softwood lumber, demonstrate the political nature of these decisions. The American steel industry has fallen behind its competitors in terms of efficiency and without state intervention there was a strong possibility that many steel producers would go out of business in the United States. The tariffs are meant to give the industry a chance to retool and become competitive again. The problem is that the damage done to the rest of the American economy has far outweighed the benefits to the steel industry. According to a recent study by the Institute for International Economics, although the tariffs may have saved some jobs in the steel-producing sector, overall there has been an estimated net loss of over 12,000 jobs in the durable goods sector in the United States as a result of the increased cost of steel for industries using the good as an input.⁵

More jobs have been lost in steel-using industries in the United States than have been saved in the steel-producing industries as a result of the imposition of tariffs on steel

⁴ That is, softwood lumber that is subject to American duties.

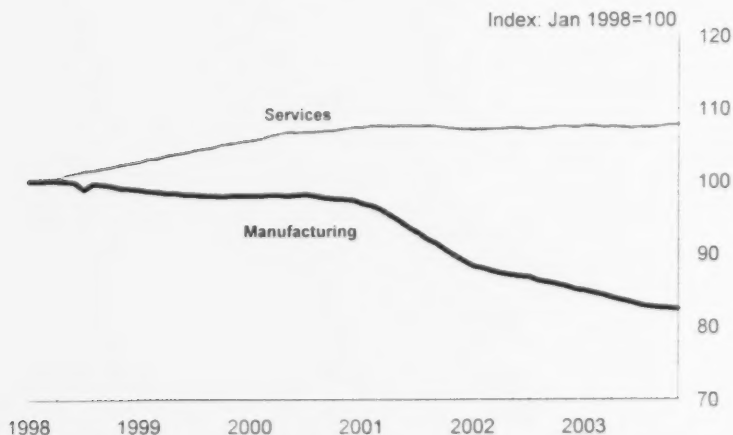
⁵ Hufbauer, Gary Clyde and Ben Goodrich, "Next Move in Steel: Revocation or Retaliation?" *International Economics Policy Briefs*, number PB03-10 (October 2003), Institute for International Economics. Note that the 12,000 figure is assuming all labour income loss is due to loss in employment. There may have been fewer job losses with employees working shorter hours instead.

In addition to the adverse domestic effects of the duties placed on steel, the United States has faced intense international pressure to lift the duties. Several countries appealed to the WTO to rule on the legality of the tariffs and in November, the WTO found that the steel tariffs were illegal exposing the United States to as much as \$2.2 billion in retaliatory duties. The EU threatened to target goods such as Florida oranges and products in other states where the 2004 election is expected to be a closely fought race. Faced with pressure from steel-using industries and the threat of retaliatory duties, the US government lifted the tariffs on steel, much to the displeasure of steel-producing industries.

The United States has lifted its tariffs on steel to comply with a WTO decision that found the duties illegal

The latest attempt to prop up the United States' domestic manufacturing sector is the imposition of import caps on Chinese textile items. Predictably, China has threatened retaliation, which could once again result in other American industries being harmed by a trade action designed to protect a different industry. In fact, if the Chinese do impose retaliatory duties on selected American products, those industries could face losing market share to countries with competing industries, including Canada. This kind of short-term fix could result in long-term economic pain. The American consumer is also paying for these trade actions with higher prices for clothing, steel-based products, lumber-based products and food.

Employment in the manufacturing sector has plummeted in the United States, but more Americans are working in services



Data for September and October 2003 is preliminary
Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Although manufacturing employment in the US has plummeted, there have been significant increases in service jobs, more than compensating for the drop in manufacturing jobs

One of the reasons for this spate of protectionism is the sharp decline in manufacturing employment in the United States. Since 1998, nearly three million manufacturing jobs have disappeared in the US. However, at the same time, about five and a half million net new jobs have been created in the service sector. About 70% of

these have been in higher paid service industries like professional and business services, education, health and government.⁶ Protecting inefficient companies could threaten this employment growth by increasing costs for consumers, which could reduce consumption, and inflating costs of inputs to industries, harming their ability to compete internationally.

The spate of protectionist moves implemented by the United States has even drawn the criticism of Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, who suggested that the increase in trade barriers could negatively affect the ability of the United States to compete.

Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan has criticized the rising spate of protectionism in the United States

Despite all these disincentives to erecting trade barriers, the United States does not appear to be backing down from its protectionist stance. Even though the US removed the barriers on trade in steel, it is looking at changing the way it calculates anti-dumping duties as a way of appeasing angry steel manufacturers. The duty would be calculated only after countervailing duties are deducted from the export price. This would have the effect of substantially increasing anti-dumping duties. There has already been a flood of protests from various nations, including Canada, which would get hit with substantial increases in softwood lumber duties if this practise were adopted.

However, to single out only the United States for criticism is unfair. The European Union, for example, is one of the worst offenders when it comes to agricultural subsidies. In the Doha round of the WTO talks, the EU refused to grant any concessions to the poorer nations in terms of relaxing trade barriers by reducing subsidies to European farmers. Other western countries, Canada included, also have significant agricultural subsidies, albeit not to the degree of those in the US and the EU. As long as these wealthier nations continue to erect trade barriers that make it difficult for poorer nations to develop their economies, trade deals such as the original scope envisioned for the FTAA are doomed to failure. For a province like British Columbia, which has a significant dependence on resource extraction industries, international trade is crucial to its economic welfare. Any reduction in trade barriers should benefit this province, which means that BC has a vested interest in freer trade.

⁶ Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue**

03-10	<i>Is Global Free Trade Possible?</i> (released December 2003)	02-07	<i>FTAA: Free Trade for the Western Hemisphere?</i> (released September 2002)
03-09	<i>Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters</i> (released November 2003)	02-06	<i>The Changing Face of BC Exports</i> (released August 2002)
03-08	<i>Where's the Beef?</i> (released October 2003)	02-05	<i>Japan's Economic Woes Translate to Reduced Trade for BC</i> (released July 2002)
03-07	<i>A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties</i> (released September 2003)	02-04	<i>Team Canada Promotes Trade With Mexico</i> (released June 2002)
03-06	<i>Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports</i> (released August 2003)	02-03	<i>Chile Warms Up to Trade With Canada</i> (released May 2002)
03-05	<i>Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada</i> (released July 2003)	02-02	<i>The Threat of American Protectionism</i> (released April 2002)
03-04	<i>Exports and the Rising Dollar</i> (released June 2003)	02-01	<i>Canada Seeks to Increase Trade With India</i> (released March 2002)
03-03	<i>Canada Talks Trade With Turkey</i> (released May 2003)	01-12	<i>Is "Runaway" Film Production in Canada Harming the U.S. Industry?</i> (released February 2002)
03-02	<i>Rising Log Exports Fuel Controversy</i> (released April 2003)	01-11	<i>Team Canada Scouts Russia and Germany for New Trade Ties</i> (released January 2002)
03-01	<i>Review and Outlook for BC Exports</i> (released March 2003)	01-10	<i>Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products</i> (released December 2001)
02-12	<i>Team Canada Returns to Europe</i> (released February 2003)	01-09	<i>Is Trade Threatened by Security?</i> (released November 2001)
02-11	<i>Canada Courts the European Union for Freer Trade</i> (released January 2003)	01-08	<i>Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports</i> (released October 2001)
02-10	<i>Lumber Battle Takes an Unexpected Turn</i> (released December 2002)	01-07	<i>International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services</i> (released September 2001)
02-09	<i>Canada Looking to Shed Light on Trade With the Dark Continent</i> (released November 2002)	01-06	<i>Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services</i> (released August 2001)
02-08	<i>Canada's Share of US Softwood Lumber Market Slipping</i> (released October 2002)	01-05	<i>Buy Low, Sell High: Trade in Electricity</i> (released July 2001)

NOTES**Countries Included Within World Regions:**

(1) **Western Europe:** United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

(2) **Eastern Europe:** other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.

(3) **South East Asia:** Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.

(4) **Africa:** continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.

(5) **South America:** continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.

(6) **Central America and Caribbean:** from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.

(7) **Pacific Rim (including Japan):** Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.

(8) **Pacific Rim:** as above, but excluding Japan.

(9) **Middle East:** from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions

Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics

For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics**BC STATS**

P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt

Victoria, B.C.

V8W 9V1

(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	OCTOBER			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2002	2003	CHANGE	2002	2003	CHANGE	2000	2001	2002
	2002-03			2002-03					
	VALUES (\$,000)		(%)	VALUES (\$,000)		(%)	VALUES (\$,000)		
United Kingdom	23,580	28,203	19.6%	292,736	260,608	-11.0%	381,149	353,727	336,983
Germany	20,539	34,155	66.3%	269,625	303,373	12.5%	534,440	381,457	320,907
People's Republic of China	73,026	78,170	7.0%	641,868	855,053	33.2%	740,742	761,036	842,582
Hong Kong	17,276	12,182	-29.5%	183,450	150,435	-18.0%	298,926	235,517	228,020
Taiwan	40,768	28,789	-29.4%	293,240	383,699	30.8%	421,909	332,933	354,180
Japan	358,993	248,778	-30.7%	3,171,903	3,032,934	-4.4%	4,890,460	4,058,012	3,865,807
South Korea	65,174	81,448	25.0%	637,235	663,227	4.1%	930,402	757,779	764,040
India	7,144	6,668	-6.7%	105,820	74,307	-29.8%	99,948	118,153	120,448
Australia	18,569	16,135	-13.1%	152,605	169,315	11.0%	250,682	171,881	187,207
Mexico	4,960	5,215	5.1%	51,487	93,046	80.7%	57,677	83,241	79,009
United States	1,708,961	1,637,487	-4.2%	16,586,127	16,269,957	-1.9%	22,196,066	22,110,102	19,694,312
other	182,396	189,250	3.8%	2,123,043	1,932,995	-9.0%	2,947,964	2,416,122	2,230,401
Total International Exports	2,521,386	2,366,480	-6.1%	24,216,404	24,188,949	-0.1%	33,749,916	31,779,959	29,023,895
1) Western Europe	149,778	156,280	4.3%	1,535,425	1,556,332	1.4%	2,610,888	2,148,294	1,839,098
2) Eastern Europe	2,160	1,880	-13.0%	41,394	24,483	-40.9%	36,261	35,384	43,960
3) South East Asia	32,311	25,879	-19.9%	333,558	328,703	-1.5%	610,856	333,127	398,337
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	4,051	1,671	-58.8%	30,327	49,770	64.1%	56,383	39,730	44,318
5) South America	11,804	16,022	35.7%	177,383	219,661	23.8%	248,608	312,448	221,223
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,955	2,877	-27.3%	42,112	55,232	31.2%	54,345	71,767	59,757
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	611,377	495,834	-18.9%	5,461,559	5,628,775	3.1%	8,176,348	6,689,336	6,696,308
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	252,384	247,056	-2.1%	2,289,655	2,595,840	13.4%	3,285,888	2,631,324	2,830,501
9) Middle East	15,154	38,846	156.3%	150,971	182,127	20.6%	167,969	142,678	184,882
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)									
United Kingdom	0.9%	1.2%		1.2%	1.1%		1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Germany	0.8%	1.4%		1.1%	1.3%		1.6%	1.2%	1.1%
People's Republic of China	2.9%	3.3%		2.7%	3.5%		2.2%	2.4%	2.9%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.5%		0.8%	0.6%		0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.6%	1.2%		1.2%	1.6%		1.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Japan	14.2%	10.5%		13.1%	12.5%		14.5%	12.8%	13.3%
South Korea	2.6%	3.4%		2.6%	2.7%		2.8%	2.4%	2.6%
India	0.3%	0.3%		0.4%	0.3%		0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.7%	0.7%		0.6%	0.7%		0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Mexico	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.4%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
United States	67.8%	69.2%		68.5%	67.3%		65.8%	69.6%	67.9%
other	7.2%	8.0%		8.8%	8.0%		8.7%	7.6%	7.7%
Total International Exports	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1) Western Europe	5.9%	6.6%		6.3%	6.4%		7.7%	6.8%	6.3%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.3%	1.1%		1.4%	1.4%		1.8%	1.0%	1.4%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.1%		0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
5) South America	0.5%	0.7%		0.7%	0.9%		0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	24.2%	21.0%		22.6%	23.3%		24.2%	21.0%	23.1%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	10.0%	10.4%		9.5%	10.7%		9.7%	8.3%	9.8%
9) Middle East	0.6%	1.6%		0.6%	0.8%		0.5%	0.4%	0.6%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	OCTOBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	729,667	704,916	-3.4%	7,929,714	6,933,936	-12.6%	32.7%	28.7%
Lumber (softwood)	482,919	451,446	-6.5%	5,427,767	4,475,597	-17.5%	22.4%	18.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	26,758	21,628	-19.2%	262,839	194,814	-25.9%	1.1%	0.8%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	32,344	38,906	20.3%	343,540	306,069	-10.9%	1.4%	1.3%
Other Panel Products	46,737	82,845	77.3%	452,523	614,301	35.8%	1.9%	2.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	85,095	69,575	-18.2%	828,796	790,846	-4.6%	3.4%	3.3%
other	55,814	40,515	-27.4%	614,249	552,309	-10.1%	2.5%	2.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	425,045	370,195	-12.9%	4,173,286	3,927,415	-5.9%	17.2%	16.2%
Pulp	215,736	210,677	-2.3%	2,321,152	2,313,072	-0.3%	9.6%	9.6%
Newsprint	53,859	46,061	-14.5%	557,224	485,889	-12.8%	2.3%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc Newsprint	143,117	105,223	-26.5%	1,170,877	1,023,301	-12.6%	4.8%	4.2%
other	12,333	8,233	-33.2%	124,032	105,153	-15.2%	0.5%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	141,888	110,890	-21.8%	1,174,614	1,127,579	-4.0%	4.9%	4.7%
Fruit and Nuts	28,788	23,817	-17.3%	125,800	140,048	11.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Vegetables	29,190	25,925	-11.2%	192,854	214,413	11.2%	0.8%	0.9%
other	83,909	61,149	-27.1%	855,960	773,119	-9.7%	3.5%	3.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	81,521	56,941	-30.2%	884,891	876,508	-0.9%	3.7%	3.6%
Whole Fish, Fresh, Ch'd, Froz, exc Salmon	21,747	17,005	-21.8%	177,112	180,894	2.1%	0.7%	0.7%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	22,732	9,534	-58.1%	269,848	235,925	-12.6%	1.1%	1.0%
Salmon, Canned, Smoked, etc	7,736	6,011	-22.3%	40,707	45,588	12.0%	0.2%	0.2%
other	29,306	24,390	-16.8%	397,224	414,101	4.2%	1.6%	1.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	143,496	106,783	-25.6%	1,191,447	1,251,091	5.0%	4.9%	5.2%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	44,358	19,309	-56.5%	375,933	319,071	-15.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	9,738	12,872	32.2%	68,068	96,991	42.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	38,220	40,441	5.8%	373,368	396,631	6.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	30,391	25,287	-16.8%	254,615	269,276	5.8%	1.1%	1.1%
other	20,789	8,873	-57.3%	189,462	169,121	-10.7%	0.8%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	372,314	469,878	26.2%	2,914,294	4,383,081	50.4%	12.0%	18.1%
Natural Gas	196,507	253,999	29.3%	1,432,938	2,658,946	85.6%	5.9%	11.0%
Coal	120,710	154,469	28.0%	1,152,487	1,194,874	3.7%	4.8%	4.9%
Electricity	31,235	50,305	61.1%	212,533	364,351	71.4%	0.9%	1.5%
other	23,861	11,105	-53.5%	116,335	164,911	41.8%	0.5%	0.7%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	270,467	230,840	-14.7%	2,795,413	2,514,137	-10.1%	11.5%	10.4%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	42,598	27,882	-34.5%	583,528	328,315	-43.7%	2.4%	1.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	62,357	42,345	-32.1%	467,225	497,086	6.4%	1.9%	2.1%
other	165,512	160,614	-3.0%	1,744,659	1,688,736	-3.2%	7.2%	7.0%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	51,519	43,008	-16.5%	409,857	414,084	1.0%	1.7%	1.7%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	21,517	20,849	-3.1%	174,373	166,757	-4.4%	0.7%	0.7%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	283,953	252,182	-11.2%	2,568,514	2,594,362	1.0%	10.6%	10.7%
GRAND TOTAL	2,521,386	2,366,480	-6.1%	24,216,404	24,188,949	-0.1%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

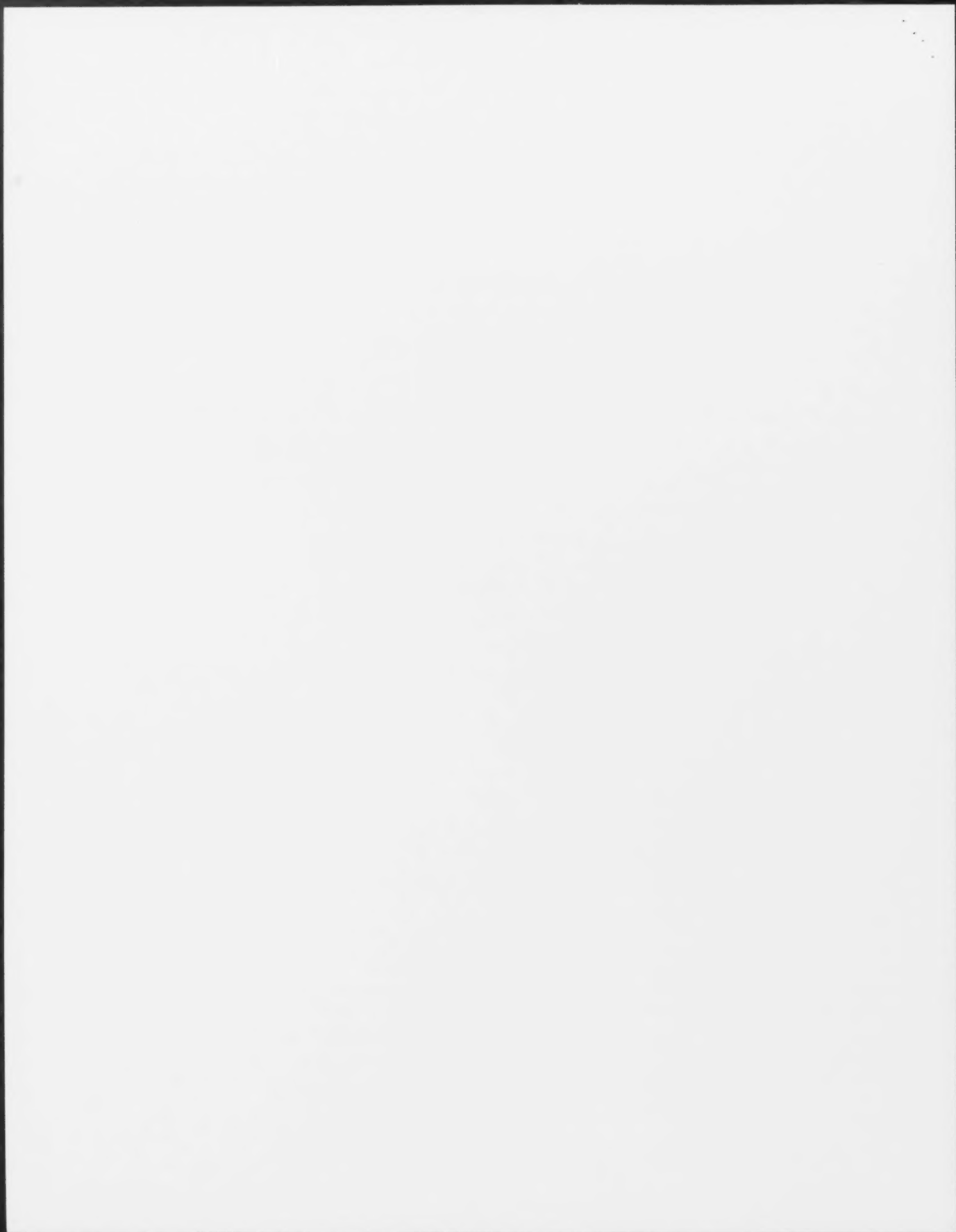
	OCTOBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	528,967	548,763	3.7%	6,054,982	5,109,843	-15.6%	36.5%	31.4%
Lumber (softwood)	325,928	325,590	-0.1%	4,059,283	3,100,832	-23.6%	24.5%	19.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	25,878	21,040	-18.7%	258,550	190,089	-26.5%	1.6%	1.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	29,298	35,692	21.8%	299,184	273,555	-8.6%	1.8%	1.7%
Other Panel Products	43,932	79,805	81.7%	417,551	581,167	39.2%	2.5%	3.6%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	72,797	62,030	-14.8%	687,751	663,633	-3.5%	4.1%	4.1%
other	31,135	24,607	-21.0%	332,662	300,567	-9.6%	2.0%	1.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	213,174	164,500	-22.8%	1,896,510	1,649,597	-13.0%	11.4%	10.1%
Pulp	57,053	46,453	-18.6%	515,044	504,197	-2.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Newsprint	33,850	29,954	-11.5%	342,395	292,476	-14.6%	2.1%	1.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc Newsprint	112,100	81,017	-27.7%	932,688	767,899	-17.7%	5.6%	4.7%
other	10,171	7,076	-30.4%	106,383	85,025	-20.1%	0.6%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	112,924	88,974	-21.2%	900,541	870,791	-3.3%	5.4%	5.4%
Fruit and Nuts	26,903	22,746	-15.5%	108,699	114,830	5.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Vegetables	19,323	18,174	-5.9%	169,316	184,227	8.8%	1.0%	1.1%
other	66,698	48,054	-28.0%	622,526	571,734	-8.2%	3.8%	3.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	57,142	38,054	-33.4%	596,617	559,684	-6.2%	3.6%	3.4%
Whole Fish Fresh, Ch'd, Froz, exc Salmon	12,866	10,593	-17.7%	114,093	119,074	4.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	21,667	8,994	-58.5%	250,183	217,987	-12.9%	1.5%	1.3%
Salmon, Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,609	449	-82.8%	4,643	2,335	-49.7%	0.0%	0.0%
other	20,000	18,017	-9.9%	227,699	220,287	-3.3%	1.4%	1.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	38,197	35,460	-7.2%	345,979	339,374	-1.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	11,516	0	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,937	3,071	-22.0%	10,275	21,459	108.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	3,021	5,894	95.1%	65,400	46,295	-29.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	24,132	20,270	-16.0%	197,545	198,822	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%
other	7,108	6,215	-12.6%	61,242	72,797	18.9%	0.4%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	263,500	324,037	23.0%	1,870,350	3,265,183	74.6%	11.3%	20.1%
Natural Gas	196,507	253,999	29.3%	1,432,938	2,658,946	85.6%	8.6%	16.3%
Coal	11,986	9,396	-21.6%	109,587	78,586	-28.3%	0.7%	0.5%
Electricity	31,235	50,305	61.1%	212,533	364,351	71.4%	1.3%	2.2%
other	23,773	10,337	-56.5%	115,292	163,301	41.6%	0.7%	1.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	211,593	186,945	-11.6%	2,312,482	1,950,284	-15.7%	13.9%	12.0%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	39,171	25,725	-34.3%	544,644	301,582	-44.6%	3.3%	1.9%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	42,855	30,376	-29.1%	343,305	314,629	-8.4%	2.1%	1.9%
other	129,567	130,844	1.0%	1,424,533	1,334,074	-6.4%	8.6%	8.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	48,056	40,711	-15.3%	388,354	390,950	0.7%	2.3%	2.4%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	20,730	19,978	-3.6%	166,809	157,760	-5.4%	1.0%	1.0%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	214,677	190,074	-11.5%	2,053,503	1,976,492	-3.8%	12.4%	12.1%
GRAND TOTAL	1,708,961	1,637,487	-4.2%	16,586,127	16,269,957	-1.9%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	OCTOBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	151,273	114,008	-24.6%	1,414,489	1,298,735	-8.2%	44.6%	42.8%
Lumber (softwood)	114,048	89,529	-21.5%	981,472	926,851	-5.6%	30.9%	30.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	37	N/A	148	373	151.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	2,856	2,827	-1.0%	36,211	25,354	-30.0%	1.1%	0.8%
Other Panel Products	2,293	2,707	18.1%	27,855	24,973	-10.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	10,329	6,735	-34.8%	118,940	109,698	-7.8%	3.7%	3.6%
other	21,747	12,173	-44.0%	249,863	211,486	-15.4%	7.9%	7.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	38,976	33,256	-14.7%	377,331	350,345	-7.2%	11.9%	11.6%
Pulp	23,933	22,306	-6.8%	243,016	244,780	0.7%	7.7%	8.1%
Newsprint	11,614	7,447	-35.9%	112,839	82,297	-27.1%	3.6%	2.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,251	3,396	4.5%	19,310	20,787	7.6%	0.6%	0.7%
other	177	106	-40.2%	2,166	2,480	14.5%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	15,939	11,554	-27.5%	100,647	97,046	-3.6%	3.2%	3.2%
Fruit and Nuts	1,374	1,028	-25.2%	8,922	9,754	9.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	5,854	4,139	-29.3%	9,690	8,680	-10.4%	0.3%	0.3%
other	8,712	6,387	-26.7%	82,035	78,612	-4.2%	2.6%	2.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	10,223	6,563	-35.8%	178,378	168,872	-5.3%	5.6%	5.6%
Whole Fish, Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc. Salmon	4,973	3,370	-32.2%	46,014	35,300	-23.3%	1.5%	1.2%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	605	255	-57.9%	13,747	8,047	-41.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Salmon, Canned, Smoked, etc.	326	138	-57.7%	2,210	1,150	-48.0%	0.1%	0.0%
other	4,320	2,801	-35.2%	116,407	124,375	6.8%	3.7%	4.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	53,390	38,650	-27.6%	463,346	584,690	26.2%	14.6%	19.3%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	21,482	10,521	-51.0%	148,544	242,795	63.4%	4.7%	8.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,712	3,868	126.0%	28,793	34,379	19.4%	0.9%	1.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	20,328	23,100	13.6%	183,865	216,321	17.7%	5.8%	7.1%
Unwrought Zinc	553	429	-22.4%	2,104	3,704	76.0%	0.1%	0.1%
other	9,316	732	-92.1%	100,039	87,492	-12.5%	3.2%	2.9%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	63,551	36,103	-43.2%	403,787	372,189	-7.8%	12.7%	12.3%
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	63,479	36,057	-43.2%	403,155	371,501	-7.9%	12.7%	12.2%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	72	46	-35.5%	633	688	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	8,486	2,247	-73.5%	79,496	49,115	-38.2%	2.5%	1.6%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	618	47	-92.4%	5,264	5,280	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	5,605	852	-84.8%	34,729	20,647	-40.5%	1.1%	0.7%
other	2,262	1,348	-40.4%	39,504	23,188	-41.3%	1.2%	0.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	191	330	73.0%	1,677	2,602	55.2%	0.1%	0.1%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	506	490	-3.2%	2,537	2,647	4.3%	0.1%	0.1%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	16,458	5,577	-66.1%	150,214	106,693	-29.0%	4.7%	3.5%
GRAND TOTAL	358,993	248,778	-30.7%	3,171,903	3,032,934	-4.4%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	OCTOBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	20,441	16,417	-19.7%	190,036	207,385	9.1%	12.7%	13.6%
Lumber (softwood)	19,639	15,766	-19.7%	174,636	194,807	11.6%	11.6%	12.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	482	385	-20.2%	2,065	2,159	4.5%	0.1%	0.1%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	60	78	30.2%	6,875	4,897	-28.8%	0.5%	0.3%
Other Panel Products	27	0	-100.0%	321	756	135.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	171	80	-53.2%	4,023	2,501	-37.8%	0.3%	0.2%
other	62	108	75.1%	2,116	2,265	7.0%	0.1%	0.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	72,977	65,118	-10.8%	764,181	669,222	-12.4%	50.9%	44.0%
Pulp	68,960	61,883	-10.3%	733,869	640,810	-12.7%	48.9%	42.2%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	0	276	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,985	3,202	-19.6%	29,941	27,951	-6.6%	2.0%	1.8%
other	32	33	2.8%	371	185	-50.1%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	2,986	2,076	-30.5%	27,106	24,370	-10.1%	1.8%	1.6%
Fruit and Nuts	18	0	-100.0%	2,903	8,930	204.1%	0.2%	0.6%
Vegetables	1,482	757	-48.9%	2,851	1,393	-51.2%	0.2%	0.1%
other	1,486	1,319	-11.2%	21,351	14,147	-33.7%	1.4%	0.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	6,696	6,902	3.1%	37,637	51,756	37.5%	2.5%	3.4%
Whole Fish, Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc. Salmon	2,848	2,034	-28.6%	10,597	15,558	46.8%	0.7%	1.0%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	113	270	138.8%	127	666	424.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon, Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,535	4,236	19.8%	24,946	32,374	29.8%	1.7%	2.1%
other	200	362	80.8%	1,967	3,158	60.6%	0.1%	0.2%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	4,122	4,906	19.0%	25,991	38,438	47.9%	1.7%	2.5%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,090	4,694	14.8%	24,512	37,015	51.0%	1.6%	2.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	0	NA	1,126	608	-46.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	32	212	571.2%	353	815	130.6%	0.0%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	9,841	38,873	295.0%	256,425	279,874	9.1%	17.1%	18.4%
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	9,841	38,873	295.0%	256,401	279,872	9.2%	17.1%	18.4%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	0	NA	25	2	-93.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	20,313	14,562	-28.3%	159,634	200,533	25.6%	10.6%	13.2%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	496	422	-15.0%	5,522	5,300	-4.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	6,004	3,386	-43.6%	37,332	40,628	8.8%	2.5%	2.7%
other	13,812	10,755	-22.1%	116,780	154,606	32.4%	7.8%	10.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	1,252	965	-23.0%	5,749	7,005	21.8%	0.4%	0.5%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	118	230	94.2%	2,628	3,425	30.3%	0.2%	0.2%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	4,131	2,306	-44.2%	31,459	38,009	20.8%	2.1%	2.5%
GRAND TOTAL	142,877	152,354	6.6%	1,500,846	1,520,017	1.3%	100.0%	100.0%



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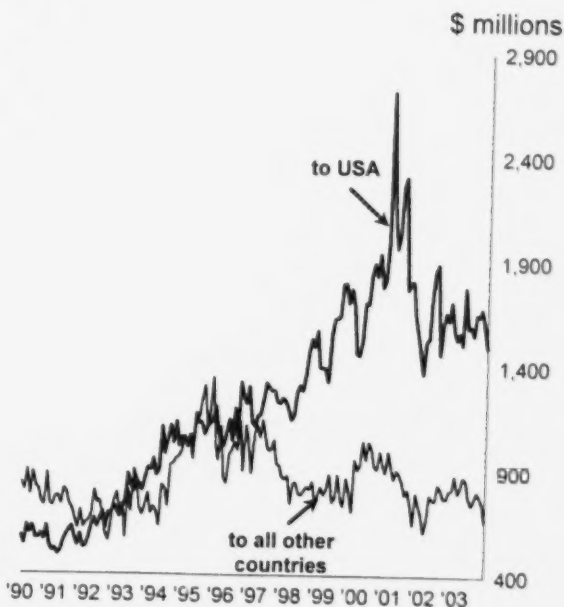
Exports ♦ November 2003

- The value of total BC origin exports plunged in November (-10%) compared to the same month a year earlier, which has driven year-to-date totals below those experienced in the first 11 months of 2002 (-1%). The combination of the continuing dispute over softwood lumber, the impact of the "mad cow" crisis and the appreciating Canadian dollar are having a negative effect on BC exports as well as Canadian exports overall. In fact, Canada's overall commodity trade surplus (i.e., exports minus imports) for the January to November period of 2003 was down almost \$1.9 billion from the same period in 2002.
- The one bright spot in the export picture has been the energy sector. Natural gas exports were 74% higher year-to-date in November compared to the first 11 months of 2002. Most of that increase is due to the jump in price, although quantities shipped were also greater. Electricity exports have also increased substantially (+38%), but the growth is due entirely to price inflation as quantities have actually dropped.
- The ongoing dispute with the United States over softwood lumber has seriously affected BC's industry. Softwood lumber exports to the United States were 22% lower over the January to November period in 2003 compared to the same period a year earlier. The industry may be in for some relief soon as the US Department of Commerce

has proposed dropping the counter-vailing duties against Canadian lumber by just over five and a half percentage points. However, a negotiated settlement may be far off as the federal government, with support of the provincial governments, has rejected the agreement reached in December.

- Year-to-date figures for 2003 have been mixed with respect to exports to Asian destinations. BC origin exports to Japan (-6%) and Hong Kong (-17%) are well off the pace set in 2002, but shipments to China (+27%), Taiwan (+30%) and South Korea (+8%) have improved significantly. Exports to the Pacific Rim have climbed 2%.

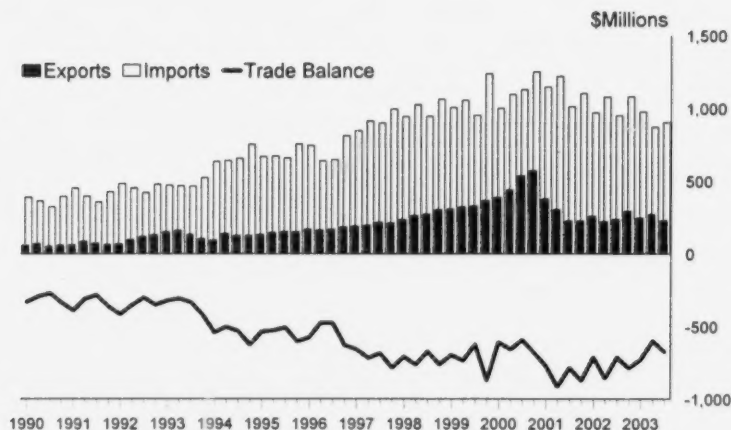
Declining trade in resource commodities is dragging down total BC origin exports



The Lows of High Tech Trade

Since reaching a peak in 2000, British Columbia's international trade in high technology commodities has experienced a significant decline. The flood of dotcom failures in 2001 and the general malaise experienced by high tech industries was reflected in BC's high tech trade, particularly BC exports of high tech goods. The bursting high tech bubble, combined with a rising Canadian dollar and a general decline in BC exports overall, has contributed to a 62% drop in the value of high tech exports from the third quarter 2000 to the same period in 2003. Most of the fall occurred early in 2001 and exports have been relatively flat since, occasionally showing signs of recovery in one quarter, only to slip back in the next. The value of high tech exports in the third quarter of 2003 was the lowest since the first quarter of 1997.

After peaking at the end of 2000, trade in high tech commodities has slowed considerably



Imports of high technology goods into British Columbia have also slowed, although more gradually than exports. As a result, the deficit in the balance of trade in high tech goods (i.e., exports minus imports) jumped significantly in 2001 before slipping back down over the last couple of years. Nevertheless, in the third quarter of 2003, British Columbia had a \$675 million deficit in trade in high tech commodities.

The high tech sector has developed into an important component of the British Columbia economy, accounting for just under three percent of total BC gross domestic product in 2002. The domestic market for high technology goods does not have sufficient volume to achieve the economies of scale necessary to remain competitive, which makes access to international markets critically important. Accordingly, the falling value of high tech commodity exports is of some concern.

Since 2000, BC's trade in high tech commodities has been slipping

BC's high tech exports dropped sharply in 2001 before levelling off

Imports of high tech goods into BC have also declined

Some commodity groups are experiencing export growth

The high technology commodity definition used by BC Stats is based on the United States Bureau of the Census' Advanced Technology Products (ATP) list.¹ From that list there are four major commodity groups that make up the bulk (90-95%) of BC high tech commodity exports. At the top of the list is Computers & Telecommunications (approximately 38% of high tech exports), followed by Life Sciences (33%), Aerospace (14%) and Computer Integrated Manufacturing (9%).

BC High Technology Exports by Commodity Group (\$ Millions)

Advanced Technology Product	Q1-Q3 2002	Q1-Q3 2003	% Change
Computers & Telecommunications	182.2	171.5	-5.9
Life Sciences	124.2	156.4	26.0
Aerospace	76.8	67.2	-12.5
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	33.2	44.6	34.0
Opto-Electronics	64.0	21.1	-67.0
Electronics	3.7	2.9	-21.0
Weapons & Nuclear	3.4	1.7	-2.5
Biotechnology	1.1	0.9	-66.8
Material Design	2.8	0.2	-88.3
Total	491.4	467.8	-4.8

Although high tech exports from BC have been falling overall, shipments of some goods have experienced significant growth

The life sciences group, which basically comprises scientific advances to medical sciences, has experienced the most rapid growth over the last few years with the value of exports almost doubling between 2001 and 2002. The increase was concentrated in certain types of medical equipment, particularly specific varieties of electro-diagnostic apparatus, mechano-therapy appliances and psychological aptitude-testing apparatus. Data for the first three quarters of 2003 indicate that this strong growth is continuing.

At the other extreme, commodities in the material design category have plummeted from a peak of \$178.6 million in 2000 to only \$3.2 million in 2002. The erratic growth patterns exhibited by this commodity group are due to one-time sales of optical fibres and optical fibre bundles and cables. Over the first three quarters of 2003, exports of goods in the material design group were only a fraction of the value shipped over the same period in 2002.

¹ For more information on ATP commodity groups, see Appendix B of *Profile of the British Columbia High Technology Sector - 2003 Edition* available online at:
http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/busind/hi_tech/HTP2003.pdf

The US is the primary destination for BC high tech exports

Over 80% of British Columbia's international shipments of high technology goods are destined for the United States. This is a far greater proportion than overall commodity exports, of which only 68% was shipped to the US in 2002. The sluggish economy experienced by the United States over the last couple of years is likely part of the reason for the decline in BC's high tech exports.

BC High Technology Exports by Destination (\$ Millions)

Destination Country	Q1-Q3 2002	Q1-Q3 2003	% Change
United States	401.9	373.8	-7.0
Pacific Rim	39.5	29.8	-24.5
European Union	36.0	36.9	2.3
Rest of the World	14.0	27.3	94.5
Total	491.4	467.8	-4.8

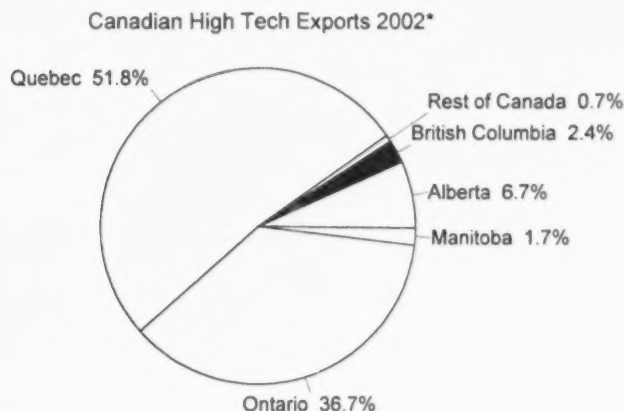
The United States is by far the most significant destination for high tech goods shipped from BC

Over the first three quarters of 2003 BC's high tech exports to the US have continued to drop, falling 7% compared to the same period a year earlier. Exports to the Pacific Rim (which includes Japan) have also fallen significantly (-25%). A modest increase in exports to the European Union (+2%) and a near doubling of exports to the rest of the world (+95%) has only partially offset the decline in exports to the US and the Pacific Rim.

BC ranks fourth in the country in exports of high tech goods

With domestic exports totalling \$684.6 million in 2002, high technology represents a significant portion of BC's international trade. However, British Columbia's share of total Canadian high tech exports is relatively small, measuring only 2.4% in 2002, ranking it fourth in the country. Quebec is the top province in terms of international shipments of high tech goods, with over half (52%) of all Canadian high tech commodity exports originating in *la belle province*. Ontario, at 37%, is the source of the bulk of the remainder of Canadian high tech goods exports, followed by Alberta with 7%.

British Columbia is the source of only a small portion of total Canadian high tech exports

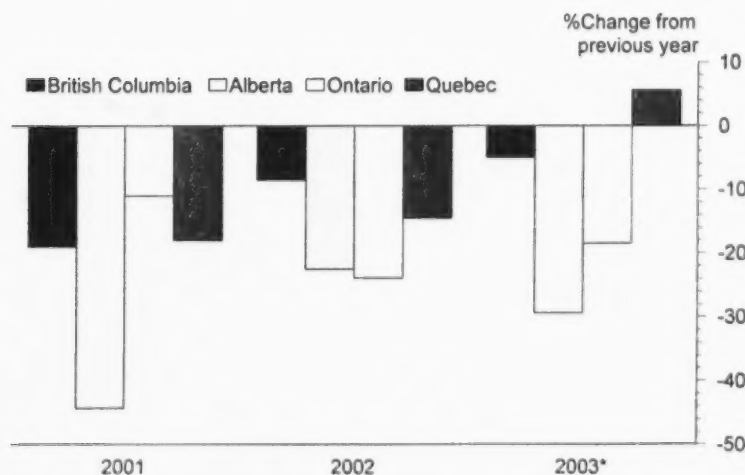


BC ranks fourth in the country in terms of value of high tech exports

* Excluding re-exports

Similar to British Columbia, high tech exports from other provinces have also experienced significant slumps over the last couple of years. Quebec experienced back-to-back double-digit declines in 2001 (-18%) and 2002 (-14%), although over the first three quarters of 2003, exports from that province are up almost 6% compared to the same period in 2002. Ontario also saw two consecutive years of double-digit decreases (-11% in 2001 and -24% in 2002) and is on pace for another in 2003 (-18% over the first three quarters). Alberta has fared the worst of all, with high tech exports plummeting 44% in 2001, followed by a further 23% drop in 2002 and 2003 is looking no better with a 29% decline over the first three quarters.

High tech exports are down across the country



*Change from first three quarters compared to same period in 2002

Exports of high technology goods have fallen in most provinces over the last couple of years

Based on the declining fortunes of BC's high tech exports, one might think that high tech in BC is on the decline; however, this is not necessarily the case. While the goods sector may be struggling at the moment, the service sector is booming. Although GDP in the high tech sector has posted declines for two years running, it was the poor performance of the goods sector causing the slump. Between 2000 and 2001, high tech manufacturing GDP fell 23%, followed by a further 16% drop in 2002. Meanwhile, the service sector experienced growth of 17% in 2001 and 5% in 2002. This pattern has continued through the first three quarters of 2003, with GDP in the goods sector almost flat (+0.8%, constant dollars, seasonally adjusted), while GDP in the services sector has jumped 15% compared to the first three quarters of 2002.² Although current data for exports of high tech services are not available, figures up to 2001 indicate that high tech service exports have been steadily increasing.

Although the high tech goods sector is struggling, high tech services are booming

High technology is a quickly evolving sector that is almost certain to be of ongoing importance to the economy. The current slump in the goods sector is likely a cyclical event that will pass in time, whereupon the high tech sector in British Columbia should take off once more.

² See BC Stats' new quarterly publication, *High Tech Quarterly*, available online at: http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/pubs/pr_htq.htm for more information.

**Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue**

03-11	<i>The Lows of High Tech Trade</i> (released January 2004)	02-08	<i>Canada's Share of US Softwood Lumber Market Slipping</i> (released October 2002)
03-10	<i>Is Global Free Trade Possible?</i> (released December 2003)	02-07	<i>FTAA: Free Trade for the Western Hemisphere?</i> (released September 2002)
03-09	<i>Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters</i> (released November 2003)	02-06	<i>The Changing Face of BC Exports</i> (released August 2002)
03-08	<i>Where's the Beef?</i> (released October 2003)	02-05	<i>Japan's Economic Woes Translate to Reduced Trade for BC</i> (released July 2002)
03-07	<i>A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties</i> (released September 2003)	02-04	<i>Team Canada Promotes Trade With Mexico</i> (released June 2002)
03-06	<i>Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports</i> (released August 2003)	02-03	<i>Chile Warms Up to Trade With Canada</i> (released May 2002)
03-05	<i>Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada</i> (released July 2003)	02-02	<i>The Threat of American Protectionism</i> (released April 2002)
03-04	<i>Exports and the Rising Dollar</i> (released June 2003)	02-01	<i>Canada Seeks to Increase Trade With India</i> (released March 2002)
03-03	<i>Canada Talks Trade With Turkey</i> (released May 2003)	01-12	<i>Is "Runaway" Film Production in Canada Harming the U.S. Industry?</i> (released February 2002)
03-02	<i>Rising Log Exports Fuel Controversy</i> (released April 2003)	01-11	<i>Team Canada Scouts Russia and Germany for New Trade Ties</i> (released January 2002)
03-01	<i>Review and Outlook for BC Exports</i> (released March 2003)	01-10	<i>Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products</i> (released December 2001)
02-12	<i>Team Canada Returns to Europe</i> (released February 2003)	01-09	<i>Is Trade Threatened by Security?</i> (released November 2001)
02-11	<i>Canada Courts the European Union for Freer Trade</i> (released January 2003)	01-08	<i>Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports</i> (released October 2001)
02-10	<i>Lumber Battle Takes an Unexpected Turn</i> (released December 2002)	01-07	<i>International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services</i> (released September 2001)
02-09	<i>Canada Looking to Shed Light on Trade With the Dark Continent</i> (released November 2002)	01-06	<i>Interprovincial and International Trade in Goods and Services</i> (released August 2001)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.

(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.

(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.

(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.

(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.

(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.

(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.

(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions

Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics

For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics**BC STATS**

P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt

Victoria, B.C.

V8W 9V1

(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	NOVEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2002	2003	CHANGE	2002	2003	CHANGE	2000	2001	2002
	2002-03			2002-03					
	VALUES (\$,000)		(%)	VALUES (\$,000)		(%)	VALUES (\$,000)		
United Kingdom	26,651	21,288	-20.1%	319,387	282,654	-11.5%	381,149	353,727	336,983
Germany	27,820	22,648	-18.6%	297,445	326,996	9.9%	534,440	381,457	320,907
People's Republic of China	93,091	86,665	-28.4%	734,959	933,699	27.0%	740,742	761,036	842,582
Hong Kong	18,784	15,978	-14.9%	202,234	167,540	-17.2%	298,926	235,517	228,020
Taiwan	23,818	28,138	18.1%	317,058	413,399	30.4%	421,909	332,933	354,180
Japan	321,847	219,152	-31.9%	3,493,751	3,268,976	-6.4%	4,890,460	4,058,012	3,865,807
South Korea	73,665	63,596	-13.7%	710,901	768,806	8.1%	930,402	757,779	764,040
India	4,892	6,616	35.2%	110,712	81,028	-26.8%	99,498	118,153	120,448
Australia	16,335	13,757	-15.8%	168,939	184,382	9.1%	250,682	171,881	187,207
Mexico	17,168	7,790	-54.6%	68,655	102,366	49.1%	57,677	83,241	79,009
United States	1,575,772	1,492,476	-5.3%	18,161,899	17,631,791	-2.9%	22,196,066	22,110,102	19,694,312
other	190,865	198,364	3.9%	2,340,558	2,140,582	-8.5%	2,947,964	2,416,122	2,230,401
Total International Exports	2,390,708	2,156,470	-9.8%	26,607,112	26,302,216	-1.1%	33,749,916	31,779,959	29,023,895
1) Western Europe	167,953	134,547	-19.9%	1,703,377	1,695,535	-0.5%	2,610,888	2,148,294	1,839,098
2) Eastern Europe	1,635	1,901	16.3%	43,029	26,617	-38.1%	38,261	35,384	43,960
3) South East Asia	30,463	36,974	21.4%	364,021	367,604	1.0%	610,856	333,127	398,337
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	7,852	8,010	2.1%	38,180	58,199	52.4%	56,383	39,730	44,318
5) South America	17,288	30,858	78.5%	194,672	251,636	29.3%	248,608	312,448	221,223
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	5,735	3,921	-31.6%	47,847	59,357	24.1%	54,345	71,787	59,757
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	582,433	451,115	-22.5%	6,043,992	6,156,898	1.9%	8,176,348	6,689,336	6,696,308
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	260,586	231,963	-11.0%	2,550,241	2,887,922	13.2%	3,285,888	2,631,324	2,830,501
9) Middle East	8,366	10,994	31.4%	159,337	194,738	22.2%	167,969	142,678	184,882
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)									
United Kingdom	1.1%	1.0%		1.2%	1.1%		1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Germany	1.2%	1.1%		1.1%	1.2%		1.6%	1.2%	1.1%
People's Republic of China	3.9%	3.1%		2.8%	3.5%		2.2%	2.4%	2.9%
Hong Kong	0.8%	0.7%		0.8%	0.6%		0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Taiwan	1.0%	1.3%		1.2%	1.6%		1.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Japan	13.5%	10.2%		13.1%	12.4%		14.5%	12.8%	13.3%
South Korea	3.1%	2.9%		2.7%	2.9%		2.8%	2.4%	2.6%
India	0.2%	0.3%		0.4%	0.3%		0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.7%	0.6%		0.6%	0.7%		0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Mexico	0.7%	0.4%		0.3%	0.4%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
United States	65.9%	69.2%		68.3%	67.0%		65.8%	69.6%	67.9%
other	8.0%	9.2%		8.8%	8.1%		8.7%	7.6%	7.7%
Total International Exports	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1) Western Europe	7.0%	6.2%		6.4%	6.4%		7.7%	6.8%	6.3%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
3) South East Asia	1.3%	1.7%		1.4%	1.4%		1.8%	1.0%	1.4%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.3%	0.4%		0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
5) South America	0.7%	1.4%		0.7%	1.0%		0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	24.4%	20.9%		22.7%	23.4%		24.2%	21.0%	23.1%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	10.9%	10.8%		9.6%	11.0%		9.7%	8.3%	9.8%
9) Middle East	0.3%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%		0.5%	0.4%	0.6%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	NOVEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	667,316	637,281	-4.5%	8,697,029	7,583,452	-11.8%	32.3%	28.8%
Lumber (softwood)	442,060	395,735	-10.5%	5,869,827	4,881,165	-16.8%	22.1%	18.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,468	17,473	-14.6%	283,307	212,328	-25.1%	1.1%	0.8%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	31,459	42,902	36.4%	374,999	349,064	-6.9%	1.4%	1.3%
Other Panel Products	43,808	84,821	93.6%	496,331	699,243	40.9%	1.9%	2.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	76,075	65,058	-14.5%	904,871	857,186	-5.3%	3.4%	3.3%
other	53,445	31,292	-41.4%	667,694	584,467	-12.5%	2.5%	2.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	455,638	380,143	-16.6%	4,628,924	4,311,338	-6.9%	17.4%	16.4%
Pulp	251,452	216,042	-14.1%	2,572,605	2,529,986	-1.7%	9.7%	9.6%
Newsprint	52,853	53,766	1.7%	610,078	540,216	-11.5%	2.3%	2.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	138,555	101,138	-27.0%	1,309,432	1,126,117	-14.0%	4.9%	4.3%
other	12,777	9,196	-28.0%	136,809	115,019	-15.9%	0.5%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	117,406	97,301	-17.1%	1,292,020	1,227,193	-5.0%	4.9%	4.7%
Fruit and Nuts	17,327	13,776	-20.5%	143,127	154,001	7.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Vegetables	17,653	17,314	-1.9%	210,508	232,346	10.4%	0.8%	0.9%
other	82,425	66,212	-19.7%	938,385	840,845	-10.4%	3.5%	3.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	65,846	51,274	-22.1%	950,738	930,233	-2.2%	3.6%	3.5%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	11,578	17,205	48.6%	188,691	199,358	5.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	19,680	8,064	-59.0%	289,528	244,022	-15.7%	1.1%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	7,522	4,996	-33.6%	48,229	50,703	5.1%	0.2%	0.2%
other	27,066	21,009	-22.4%	424,290	436,150	2.8%	1.6%	1.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	115,388	92,890	-19.5%	1,306,836	1,345,508	3.0%	4.9%	5.1%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	20,428	10,215	-50.0%	326,361	329,286	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	14,618	14,066	-3.8%	82,687	112,560	36.1%	0.3%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	34,926	38,385	9.9%	408,293	435,017	6.5%	1.5%	1.7%
Unwrought Zinc	25,986	22,446	-13.6%	280,602	291,722	4.0%	1.1%	1.1%
other	19,431	7,777	-60.0%	208,893	176,923	-15.3%	0.8%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	380,350	415,749	9.3%	3,294,644	4,668,906	41.7%	12.4%	17.8%
Natural Gas	196,159	260,065	32.6%	1,629,097	2,828,535	73.6%	6.1%	10.8%
Coal	123,033	122,384	-0.5%	1,275,520	1,317,257	3.3%	4.8%	5.0%
Electricity	38,523	22,343	-42.0%	251,056	347,210	38.3%	0.9%	1.3%
other	22,635	10,958	-51.6%	138,970	175,904	26.6%	0.5%	0.7%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	272,130	208,936	-23.2%	3,067,546	2,729,451	-11.0%	11.5%	10.4%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	38,078	22,932	-39.8%	621,606	351,595	-43.4%	2.3%	1.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	54,951	47,273	-14.0%	522,176	546,254	4.6%	2.0%	2.1%
other	179,105	138,730	-22.5%	1,923,764	1,831,602	-4.8%	7.2%	7.0%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	42,593	37,950	-10.9%	452,450	452,432	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	17,163	18,724	9.1%	191,536	185,801	-3.0%	0.7%	0.7%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	256,877	216,222	-15.8%	2,825,392	2,867,902	1.5%	10.6%	10.9%
GRAND TOTAL	2,390,708	2,156,470	-9.8%	26,607,112	26,302,216	-1.1%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	NOVEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	466,281	504,225	8.1%	6,521,262	5,614,251	-13.9%	35.9%	31.8%
Lumber (softwood)	286,610	288,438	0.6%	4,345,893	3,389,286	-22.0%	23.9%	19.2%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,091	17,356	-13.6%	278,641	207,445	-25.6%	1.5%	1.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	26,722	39,878	49.2%	325,906	313,433	-3.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Other Panel Products	40,923	82,091	100.6%	458,474	663,258	44.7%	2.5%	3.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	64,005	55,275	-13.6%	751,756	719,062	-4.3%	4.1%	4.1%
other	27,930	21,187	-24.1%	360,592	321,769	-10.8%	2.0%	1.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	207,762	152,809	-26.4%	2,104,272	1,802,426	-14.3%	11.6%	10.2%
Pulp	51,692	44,131	-14.6%	566,735	548,328	-3.2%	3.1%	3.1%
Newsprint	37,285	30,425	-18.4%	379,680	322,900	-15.0%	2.1%	1.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	108,721	70,426	-35.2%	1,041,409	838,345	-19.5%	5.7%	4.8%
other	10,064	7,828	-22.2%	116,447	92,853	-20.3%	0.6%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	87,692	72,743	-17.0%	988,233	943,545	-4.5%	5.4%	5.4%
Fruit and Nuts	11,838	12,251	3.5%	120,537	127,082	5.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Vegetables	13,927	14,016	0.6%	183,244	198,242	8.2%	1.0%	1.1%
other	61,926	46,476	-24.9%	684,452	618,221	-9.7%	3.8%	3.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	39,692	30,387	-23.4%	636,309	590,460	-7.2%	3.5%	3.3%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	6,754	9,562	41.6%	120,847	128,940	6.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	18,805	7,789	-58.6%	268,988	225,776	-16.1%	1.5%	1.3%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	191	230	20.0%	4,834	2,594	-46.3%	0.0%	0.0%
other	13,941	12,807	-8.1%	241,640	233,150	-3.5%	1.3%	1.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	36,147	29,821	-17.5%	382,126	369,195	-3.4%	2.1%	2.1%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	11,516	0	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,092	3,328	7.6%	13,367	24,787	85.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	4,701	4,153	-11.6%	70,100	50,448	-28.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	20,287	17,271	-14.9%	217,832	216,094	-0.8%	1.2%	1.2%
other	8,068	5,069	-37.2%	69,310	77,866	12.3%	0.4%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	267,482	299,758	12.1%	2,137,832	3,434,982	60.7%	11.8%	19.5%
Natural Gas	196,159	260,065	32.6%	1,629,097	2,828,535	73.6%	9.0%	16.0%
Coal	10,304	6,400	-37.9%	119,891	84,986	-29.1%	0.7%	0.5%
Electricity	38,523	22,343	-42.0%	251,056	347,210	38.3%	1.4%	2.0%
other	22,496	10,950	-51.3%	137,787	174,251	26.5%	0.8%	1.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	211,224	161,498	-23.5%	2,523,705	2,112,018	-16.3%	13.9%	12.0%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	32,753	20,782	-36.5%	577,396	322,457	-44.2%	3.2%	1.8%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	40,312	34,940	-13.3%	383,617	349,661	-8.9%	2.1%	2.0%
other	138,160	105,776	-23.4%	1,562,692	1,439,900	-7.9%	8.6%	8.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	39,413	35,533	-9.8%	427,767	426,495	-0.3%	2.4%	2.4%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	16,674	18,174	9.0%	183,483	175,948	-4.1%	1.0%	1.0%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	203,406	187,527	-7.8%	2,256,909	2,162,471	-4.2%	12.4%	12.3%
GRAND TOTAL	1,575,772	1,492,476	-5.3%	18,161,899	17,631,791	-2.9%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	NOVEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	149,758	96,606	-35.5%	1,564,247	1,402,571	-10.3%	44.8%	42.9%
Lumber (softwood)	112,045	74,425	-33.6%	1,093,516	1,007,010	-7.9%	31.3%	30.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	22	0	N/A	171	373	118.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	4,079	2,559	-37.3%	40,290	27,913	-30.7%	1.2%	0.9%
Other Panel Products	2,199	2,094	-4.8%	30,054	27,068	-9.9%	0.9%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	10,279	8,487	-17.4%	129,219	118,948	-7.9%	3.7%	3.6%
other	21,134	9,041	-57.2%	270,998	221,259	-18.4%	7.8%	6.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	37,711	28,799	-23.6%	415,042	379,145	-8.6%	11.9%	11.6%
Pulp	25,836	17,753	-31.3%	268,852	262,533	-2.4%	7.7%	8.0%
Newsprint	8,344	8,272	-0.9%	121,183	90,570	-25.3%	3.5%	2.8%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,285	2,416	-26.5%	22,595	23,203	2.7%	0.6%	0.7%
other	246	358	45.8%	2,411	2,840	17.8%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	7,788	7,715	-0.9%	108,435	105,615	-2.6%	3.1%	3.2%
Fruit and Nuts	935	736	-21.3%	9,857	10,667	8.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	888	1,504	69.4%	10,578	10,317	-2.5%	0.3%	0.3%
other	5,965	5,475	-8.2%	88,000	84,630	-3.8%	2.5%	2.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	10,833	7,117	-34.3%	189,211	176,951	-6.5%	5.4%	5.4%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,107	4,126	32.8%	49,121	39,642	-19.3%	1.4%	1.2%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	300	242	-19.4%	14,047	8,322	-40.8%	0.4%	0.3%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	88	217	145.9%	2,298	1,390	-39.5%	0.1%	0.0%
other	7,338	2,533	-65.5%	123,745	127,597	3.1%	3.5%	3.9%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	52,787	28,382	-46.2%	516,132	613,072	18.8%	14.8%	18.8%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	20,428	0	-100.0%	168,972	242,795	43.7%	4.8%	7.4%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	6,291	6,271	-0.3%	35,084	40,650	15.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	19,624	21,130	7.7%	203,489	237,451	16.7%	5.8%	7.3%
Unwrought Zinc	293	339	15.6%	2,398	4,043	68.6%	0.1%	0.1%
other	6,150	642	-89.6%	106,190	88,134	-17.0%	3.0%	2.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	41,623	42,920	3.1%	445,410	415,120	-6.8%	12.7%	12.7%
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	41,607	42,912	3.1%	444,762	414,413	-6.8%	12.7%	12.7%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	15	8	-48.1%	648	707	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	8,674	1,527	-82.4%	88,170	50,917	-42.3%	2.5%	1.6%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	435	54	-87.6%	5,699	5,351	-6.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	5,903	314	-94.7%	40,631	21,001	-48.3%	1.2%	0.6%
other	2,337	1,160	-50.4%	41,840	24,565	-41.3%	1.2%	0.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	158	219	36.5%	1,836	2,835	54.4%	0.1%	0.1%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	336	338	0.7%	2,872	3,059	6.5%	0.1%	0.1%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	12,180	5,529	-54.6%	162,395	119,691	-26.3%	4.6%	3.7%
GRAND TOTAL	321,847	219,152	-31.9%	3,493,751	3,268,976	-6.4%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	NOVEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	22,016	15,819	-28.2%	212,052	224,792	6.0%	12.7%	13.6%
Lumber (softwood)	19,577	15,212	-22.3%	194,213	211,482	8.9%	11.7%	12.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	180	63	-65.3%	2,245	2,222	-1.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	421	341	-19.0%	7,296	5,238	-28.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Other Panel Products	0	17	NA	321	774	141.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	259	137	-46.9%	4,282	2,760	-35.5%	0.3%	0.2%
other	1,580	48	-96.9%	3,696	2,317	-37.3%	0.2%	0.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	74,723	57,755	-22.7%	838,903	726,983	-13.3%	50.4%	43.9%
Pulp	71,966	52,983	-26.4%	805,835	693,792	-13.9%	48.4%	41.9%
Newsprint	59	0	-100.0%	59	276	364.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,672	4,755	77.9%	32,614	32,711	0.3%	2.0%	2.0%
other	24	18	-26.3%	395	204	-48.4%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	3,186	1,460	-54.2%	30,291	26,161	-13.6%	1.8%	1.6%
Fruit and Nuts	0	0	NA	2,903	8,830	204.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Vegetables	686	475	-30.8%	3,537	1,951	-44.9%	0.2%	0.1%
other	2,500	985	-60.6%	23,851	15,380	-35.5%	1.4%	0.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	6,029	5,601	-7.1%	43,666	57,863	32.5%	2.6%	3.5%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	707	1,867	164.2%	11,304	17,865	58.0%	0.7%	1.1%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	0	15	NA	127	681	435.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,993	3,031	-39.3%	29,939	35,471	18.5%	1.8%	2.1%
other	329	688	108.9%	2,296	3,846	67.5%	0.1%	0.2%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	2,367	3,616	52.8%	26,358	42,246	49.0%	1.7%	2.6%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,530	3,031	98.2%	26,041	40,239	54.5%	1.6%	2.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	139	48	-65.8%	1,265	655	-48.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	698	538	-23.0%	1,052	1,352	28.6%	0.1%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	27,953	23,424	-16.2%	284,378	303,298	6.7%	17.1%	18.3%
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	27,953	23,424	-16.2%	284,353	303,296	6.7%	17.1%	18.3%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	0	NA	25	2	-93.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	21,285	17,596	-17.3%	180,919	219,368	21.3%	10.9%	13.3%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,606	862	-46.3%	7,128	6,184	-13.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	4,235	2,460	-41.9%	41,567	43,158	3.8%	2.5%	2.6%
other	15,445	14,274	-7.6%	132,225	170,025	28.6%	7.9%	10.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	946	921	-2.6%	6,695	7,937	18.5%	0.4%	0.5%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	95	165	73.4%	2,723	3,592	31.9%	0.2%	0.2%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	5,644	4,047	-28.3%	37,103	42,388	14.2%	2.2%	2.6%
GRAND TOTAL	164,243	130,404	-20.6%	1,665,089	1,654,622	-0.6%	100.0%	100.0%



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Exports ♦ December 2003

- For the third consecutive year, the value of total BC origin exports experienced a decline in 2003 (-1.6%), although the drop was only half that for Canadian exports as a whole (-3.2%). Strong growth in the value of energy product exports (+33.1%) helped partially offset the effects of the continuing dispute over softwood lumber, the impact of the "mad cow" crisis and the appreciating Canadian dollar, helping BC exports perform better than the national average.
- The most significant increase in the energy sector was in exports of natural gas, which soared 56.2% in 2003 compared to 2002. Most of this increase was due to price inflation, although volumes shipped were also higher. Exports of electricity also expanded in 2003, rising 24.9% over the value recorded in 2002, despite the fact that the quantity exported fell. The entire increase was due to higher prices for the commodity.
- The softwood lumber dispute with the United States helped drive down the value of lumber exports. Softwood lumber exports to the United States were 20.6% lower in 2003 compared to a year earlier, a drop in value of almost a billion dollars. Canada is continuing its legal battles through NAFTA and the WTO, but it will likely be at least autumn before the legal avenues have run their course. In the interim, it seems unlikely that a negotiated solu-

tion will be reached. This could indicate a rough ride for lumber exports through most of 2004 as well.

- Exports of motor vehicles and parts plunged 42.7% in 2003, likely due to the closure of the Western Star Trucks assembly plant in Kelowna in the fall of 2002.
- Exports to the United States dropped 3.9% in 2003, mostly due to reduced shipments of softwood lumber. Shipments to Japan also declined, falling 6.3%. Exports to China cracked the \$1 billion mark in 2003, a 29.2% increase over the previous year. Shipments to Western Europe rose a modest 1.6%.

Rising values of energy exports were not enough to offset declines in international shipments of forest products



Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports

BC Exports Declined Once Again in 2003

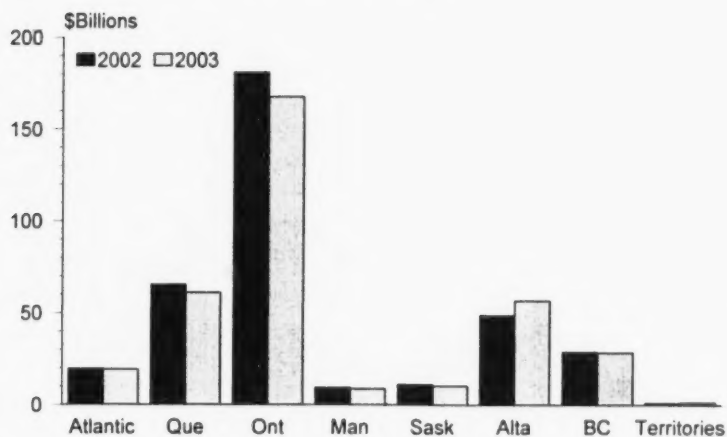
In 2003, the value of BC origin exports fell for the third consecutive year (-1.6%). The soaring price of natural gas and electricity and consequent rise in value of BC exports of those commodities was not enough to offset the poor performance in the forest sector. The effects of the softwood lumber dispute with the United States combined with low commodity prices for pulp and newsprint resulted in a 10.0% drop in exports of forest products.

Despite the substantial increase in the value of energy exports, total BC exports declined

The British Columbia forest industry's response to the substantial 27 per cent tariff on softwood lumber exports to the United States was to ramp up production and improve productivity, thereby driving down costs. This strategy worked for a while, but it resulted in oversupply in the marketplace, which in turn caused prices to drop. The combination of lower prices, crippling tariffs and a rising Canadian dollar has resulted in a 20.6% drop in the value of lumber exports to the United States, despite the fact that quantities shipped increased 3.4%.

The forest sector was not the only poor performer among BC exporters. The discovery of a cow in Alberta infected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), more commonly known as "mad cow" disease, has had a significant effect on agricultural exports as many countries, including the United States, closed their borders to exports of live cattle and selected beef products. Another commodity that experienced a significant drop in exports was motor vehicles and parts. This was mainly due to the closure of the Western Star Trucks assembly plant in Kelowna in the fall of 2002.

Exports declined in many regions across the country in 2003

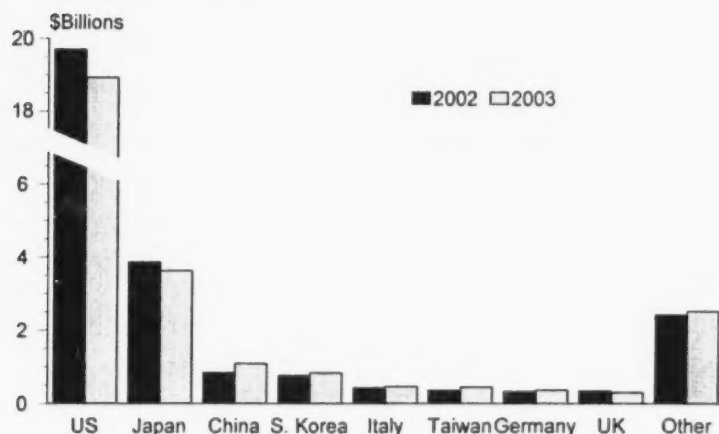


With the notable exception of Alberta, where exports grew on the strength of the energy sector, most areas of the country experienced declining exports in 2003

British Columbia was not alone with respect to declining exports. In fact, with the exception of Alberta, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which all benefited from the surge in prices for energy-related goods, all other provinces experienced a decline in the value of exports. However, the increases in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were not enough to push total exports for the Atlantic region as a whole over the total recorded in 2002. The Territories, on the strength of increased exports of diamonds from the Northwest Territories, were the only other region to experience an increase in the value of exports.

Although the value of exports from BC to its top two major destinations, the United States and Japan, declined in 2003, international shipments to many other destinations experienced some growth. The distribution of exports was slightly more diversified in 2003 compared to the previous year. The United States' share of BC exports fell over one and a half percentage points to 66.3% (from 67.9%) and Japan's share also dropped, to 12.7% of BC exports (compared to 13.3% in 2002). China's share increased from 2.9% in 2002 to 3.8% in 2003. Several other countries ranked in the top ten destinations for BC exports also increased their share, albeit to a lesser degree.

The value of BC origin exports increased for many destinations outside the United States and Japan



The distribution of BC exports was slightly more diversified in 2003

Rising Commodity Prices May Boost Exports in 2004

The outlook for BC origin exports in 2004 is looking more positive than what transpired in 2003. It is unlikely that there will be a fourth consecutive year of decline in the value of international shipments from BC, although part of the reason for that is the lower base from which measurement will start. In other words, the poor performance over the last few years means that even a

mediocre performance in 2004 will be an improvement. However, there are some indications that BC exports could bounce back for several commodity groups.

One of the most significant factors that impacted exports in 2003 was the rapid appreciation of the Canadian dollar. The dollar soared from US \$0.64 at the beginning of January to US \$0.77 by the end of December, an increase of 13 cents, or 22%. Although many economists were projecting a rise in the value of the Canadian dollar at the beginning of the year, none had anticipated this kind of expansion in this short a time. Most forecasts capped the growth of the dollar at somewhere around 69 or 70 cents. The speed of the appreciation caused problems for some exporters and likely had the effect of dampening exports of some key commodities.

The Canadian dollar appreciated rapidly through 2003 but is still well below levels seen in the early nineties



The Canadian loonie appreciated 22% relative to the American greenback in 2003

The consensus opinion for 2004 appears to be a continuation of the appreciation in the dollar, although at a much more moderate pace, finishing the year at between US \$0.77 and US \$0.80. This may be distressing for some exporters already feeling the bite of a "high" dollar, but it's not as if this is new territory. It has been a decade since the dollar exceeded US \$0.78, but Canadian exporters were able to compete then and should still be able to compete. If anything, the higher dollar may be viewed as an opportunity by some exporters to make capital investments to improve efficiency and make themselves more competitive. With a significant amount of cutting-edge technology being developed in the United States, the low Canadian dollar may have made these investments too expensive in the past, but they may be more affordable now.

The consensus forecast is for the dollar to continue to rise, albeit at a much slower pace than last year

There are some indications that the outlook for a higher Canadian dollar may be overly optimistic (or pessimistic, depending on your viewpoint). The recent decision by the Bank of Canada to cut its trend-setting rate by 250 basis points and the indication given that further rate cuts may be on the horizon could signal depreciation for the loonie, particularly since the US Federal Reserve Board is giving indications that it will soon start increasing interest rates, which will shrink the gap between Canadian and American rates and make the Canadian dollar somewhat less attractive compared to its American counterpart. Also, the United States economy is forecast to grow faster than Canada's in 2004, which should also have a dampening effect on the loonie. Whether or not these factors will outweigh those that are driving the dollar up remains to be seen; however, it is likely that the forecasters are correct in saying that the pace of growth experienced in 2003 will not recur this year. If the dollar does appreciate, it should be at a far more moderate pace at which exporters should be able to adjust much more easily.

There are some factors that could dampen the dollar's growth

Regardless of whether the dollar appreciates or not, the prospect of rising commodity prices could prove to be the saving grace for many British Columbia exporters. Although there were some increases in prices for selected export commodities in 2003, the rapid appreciation of the Canadian dollar nullified much of the positive effect.

Prices are expected to rise for many key commodities, which should benefit BC exporters

The one area where commodity prices are expected to fall is for energy-related commodities, such as natural gas and electricity. Low inventories of natural gas combined with greater demand caused by extreme weather conditions (very cold winter, very hot summer) helped drive up prices in 2003. It is unlikely that these conditions will occur again, which should cause prices to ease back; however, there is still a significant demand for natural gas and there have not been many new discoveries that will increase supply, so prices should remain well above historical levels.

For electricity, the volume of exports will depend to a large extent on weather conditions. In 2003, low snow packs resulting from reduced precipitation in the winter, combined with the long dry spell in the summer, had a significant impact on electricity production and the supply of electrical power available for export. Volumes exported were well down from 2002, but due to significant price inflation, the value of exports increased substantially. It is likely that export volumes will increase in 2004, which means that unless prices fall significantly, the value of electricity exports may continue to rise.

Although exports of energy-related products have become very important to British Columbia, the forest sector is still the leading source of exported goods. The ongoing trade dispute with the United States regarding softwood lumber is probably the most significant issue affecting trade in the province. Attempts to come to a negotiated agreement have thus far been unsuccessful and Canada is continuing its challenges with both NAFTA and the WTO. The results of these challenges have so far been mixed, with both the United States and Canada claiming victory on most of the panel decisions, but the NAFTA panel findings on whether or not the Canadian industry caused injury to the American lumber industry were most certainly leaning in Canada's favour.

The panel remanded the issue back to the US International Trade Commission (ITC) with instructions to come up with a better methodology to support their argument. This is particularly important because if the panel finds there was no injury, the argument about whether or not Canada subsidized its lumber becomes moot. Without injury, the United States has no legal justification for implementing tariffs. Since the NAFTA panel's findings are binding, if in the end they do not find injury, the dispute will be over and Canada will have won. At this point, the ITC has rejected the panel's conclusions and maintains that their original calculations were correct. The NAFTA panel may once again reject the ITC's argument after which there may be yet another appeal; however, the likelihood is that this dispute should come to an end one way or another by the end of 2004. This will be good news for BC lumber producers, but in the meantime, they will still have to deal with the duties.

There is still a situation of oversupply in lumber, despite the record low interest rates that are driving up the number of housing starts on both sides of the border. If the US economy takes off sufficiently to induce the US Federal Reserve to boost interest rates, the demand for lumber could fall, further exacerbating the oversupply situation. There is also a potential supply increase coming online as companies try to salvage as much of the lumber burned in last summer's forest fires as possible, not to mention the continued effort to eradicate the pine beetle and salvage beetle-damaged timber. This does not bode well for significant price increases and with a stronger Canadian dollar and 27% duties to face, this puts BC lumber companies in a poor position. Unless the dispute with the US is resolved soon, it is unlikely that there will be significant growth in revenues from lumber exports.

On the positive side in the forest sector, 2004 may be the year that the fortunes of pulp and newsprint producers finally turn around. Pulp prices improved somewhat in 2003, but not as much as anticipated at the start of the year. The consensus forecast for 2004 is that pulp prices will rise, driven at least in part by demand from

The softwood lumber dispute with the US continues to trouble BC lumber producers, but the dispute could be resolved by the end of the year

China. Higher commodity prices should help boost the value of BC pulp exports. The outlook is even more positive for newsprint. As the US economy starts to take off, demand for newsprint should rise. Demand for newsprint and paperboard for containers is correlated with the business cycle, as advertising tends to rise when the economy is on a roll and an increase in goods shipped means that there is more demand for containers in which to ship them. The fact that this is an election year in both Canada and the United States will also increase advertising demand.

Demand for pulp and newsprint is up, which should lead to higher prices in 2004 and consequently, increased exports

Metals and mineral ores are another commodity group that should see a rebound this year. Prices for these goods are on the way up, once again driven by demand from China, particularly for copper and nickel. Metal prices have already been rising through the last half of 2003 and the expectation is for further price inflation through 2004. This should lead to an improvement in BC exports of these commodities and may even spur an increase in exploration, which could further increase exports in years to come.

The one mineral that may not see an increase in the value of exports is coal. With the closure of the Bullmoose mine in the northeast and the mergers occurring in the southeast, there has been a significant reduction in capacity, which means volumes of coal exported should fall; however, prices are expected to rise, which may lead to flat growth in revenues from coal exports.

The improving situation for metals may also help boost BC exports of machinery and equipment as demand for mining and energy-related equipment could rise. If housing starts continue to be strong, construction-related equipment should also be in high demand.

Higher commodity prices may also benefit the agricultural sector, but the BSE crisis will continue to be a drag on total agricultural exports. With the discovery of an infected cow in Washington State that was traced back to Alberta, the removal of trade barriers is unlikely. Although the cattle and beef industry represents a relatively small part of BC's total exports, it is significant for some regions of the province, and is certainly significant for other provinces, particularly Alberta.

The Outlook for Service Exports is Mixed

Rising commodity prices should offset any further appreciation of the Canadian dollar, but the higher dollar could still have a significant effect on exports of services. Data on exports of services, particularly with a provincial breakdown, is sparse; however, services are a significant BC export.

Tourism is one of the more high profile service exports from BC. Last year was a tough one for the BC tourism industry, as it had to deal with the effects of SARS, the war in Iraq and the spate of forest fires at the height of the summer tourist season. All this was compounded by the rapid appreciation of the Canadian dollar, which made it more expensive for Americans to visit Canada. While the rising Canadian dollar may not have been enough of a disincentive to dissuade the majority of American tourists, it probably did have an effect on the decisions of Canadians whether to take their vacations within Canada or travel south of the border. It is unlikely that the unfortunate confluence of disastrous events will be repeated in 2004, which alone should signal a better performance for tourism in BC. The improving American economy may also help boost tourism activity and the high profile given to Vancouver as forthcoming host of significant sporting events such as the 2010 Olympics and the 2006 World Junior Hockey Championship should make it a popular destination for tourists over the next several years.

With the problems that plagued the industry in 2003 out of the way, the BC tourism sector should see an improvement in 2004

Another high profile service export is the BC film industry. This is another industry that is possibly being harmed by the higher Canadian dollar, but on the positive side, many of the BC industry's competitors are also facing appreciation of their currency against the American dollar. Perhaps a greater impediment to the industry in BC is the proliferation of so-called "reality" television programs. These low-budget programs are affecting the production of made-for-TV movies and one-hour dramas, which have been a big part of the BC industry. However, feature film production has been steady in British Columbia. If the BC industry can continue to attract these big-budget feature films, they could offset the reduction in television production, but it is likely that there will not be substantial revenue growth in 2004.

A higher dollar and the effect that 'reality-TV' is having on other television production could cause problems for BC's film industry in 2004

One area that has been experiencing strong growth and likely will continue to do so in 2004 is exports of high technology services. The gross domestic product of high tech services reached its highest level ever in the third quarter of 2003.¹

Conclusion

The prospect of rising commodity prices and a more stable Canadian dollar should signal a turnaround for BC exports. Lower prices for energy may cool off that sector, but higher prices for pulp, newsprint and metals, combined with increased demand from the US and China should boost overall exports in 2004. If the softwood lumber dispute is settled soon, there could be significant growth, but more likely, growth will be modest.

¹ See: BC Stats, *High Tech Quarterly*, Third Quarter 2003.

**Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue**

03-12	<i>Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports</i> (released February 2004)	02-09	<i>Canada Looking to Shed Light on Trade With the Dark Continent</i> (released November 2002)
03-11	<i>The Lows of High Tech Trade</i> (released January 2004)	02-08	<i>Canada's Share of US Softwood Lumber Market Slipping</i> (released October 2002)
03-10	<i>Is Global Free Trade Possible?</i> (released December 2003)	02-07	<i>FTAA: Free Trade for the Western Hemisphere?</i> (released September 2002)
03-09	<i>Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters</i> (released November 2003)	02-06	<i>The Changing Face of BC Exports</i> (released August 2002)
03-08	<i>Where's the Beef?</i> (released October 2003)	02-05	<i>Japan's Economic Woes Translate to Reduced Trade for BC</i> (released July 2002)
03-07	<i>A Summary of the NAFTA Panels' Decisions on Lumber Duties</i> (released September 2003)	02-04	<i>Team Canada Promotes Trade With Mexico</i> (released June 2002)
03-06	<i>Natural Gas Heats Up British Columbia's Exports</i> (released August 2003)	02-03	<i>Chile Warms Up to Trade With Canada</i> (released May 2002)
03-05	<i>Value Added Wood Production in BC Lagging Rest of Canada</i> (released July 2003)	02-02	<i>The Threat of American Protectionism</i> (released April 2002)
03-04	<i>Exports and the Rising Dollar</i> (released June 2003)	02-01	<i>Canada Seeks to Increase Trade With India</i> (released March 2002)
03-03	<i>Canada Talks Trade With Turkey</i> (released May 2003)	01-12	<i>Is "Runaway" Film Production in Canada Harming the U.S. Industry?</i> (released February 2002)
03-02	<i>Rising Log Exports Fuel Controversy</i> (released April 2003)	01-11	<i>Team Canada Scouts Russia and Germany for New Trade Ties</i> (released January 2002)
03-01	<i>Review and Outlook for BC Exports</i> (released March 2003)	01-10	<i>Exploring China as a Market for BC's Wood Products</i> (released December 2001)
02-12	<i>Team Canada Returns to Europe</i> (released February 2003)	01-09	<i>Is Trade Threatened by Security?</i> (released November 2001)
02-11	<i>Canada Courts the European Union for Freer Trade</i> (released January 2003)	01-08	<i>Thirst for Energy Powers British Columbia's Exports</i> (released October 2001)
02-10	<i>Lumber Battle Takes an Unexpected Turn</i> (released December 2002)	01-07	<i>International Trade in High Technology Goods and Services</i> (released September 2001)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

- (1) **Western Europe:** United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
- (2) **Eastern Europe:** other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
- (3) **South East Asia:** Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
- (4) **Africa:** continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
- (5) **South America:** continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
- (6) **Central America and Caribbean:** from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
- (7) **Pacific Rim (including Japan):** Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
- (8) **Pacific Rim:** as above, but excluding Japan.
- (9) **Middle East:** from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions

Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics

For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier - Trade Statistics**BC STATS**

P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt

Victoria, B.C.

V8W 9V1

(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	DECEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2002	2003	CHANGE	2002	2003	CHANGE	2001	2002	2003
	2002-03			2002-03					
	VALUES (\$,000)		(%)	VALUES (\$,000)		(%)	VALUES (\$,000)		
United Kingdom	17,645	16,219	-8.1%	337,032	300,414	-10.9%	355,038	337,032	300,414
Germany	23,461	36,197	54.3%	320,907	363,675	13.3%	382,371	320,907	363,675
People's Republic of China	107,623	135,897	26.3%	842,584	1,088,293	29.2%	768,208	842,584	1,088,293
Hong Kong	25,786	19,260	-25.3%	228,066	189,661	-16.8%	235,541	228,066	189,661
Taiwan	37,121	27,860	-24.9%	354,212	443,731	25.3%	336,611	354,212	443,731
Japan	372,056	288,508	-22.5%	3,865,886	3,621,239	-6.3%	4,067,587	3,865,886	3,621,239
South Korea	53,139	55,676	4.8%	764,049	831,925	8.9%	757,941	764,049	831,925
India	9,736	27,346	180.9%	120,455	109,632	-9.0%	118,153	120,455	109,632
Australia	18,276	13,276	-27.4%	187,349	199,217	6.3%	172,508	187,349	199,217
Mexico	10,354	12,139	17.5%	79,009	119,821	51.7%	83,241	79,009	119,821
United States	1,532,413	1,404,293	-8.4%	19,694,312	18,928,109	-3.9%	22,110,735	19,694,312	18,928,109
other	209,241	203,997	-2.5%	2,567,886	2,354,195	-8.3%	2,426,145	2,230,855	2,354,195
Total International Exports	2,416,852	2,240,696	-7.3%	29,024,715	28,549,911	-1.6%	31,814,077	29,024,715	28,549,911
1) Western Europe	135,781	167,838	23.6%	1,839,420	1,868,155	1.6%	2,160,404	1,839,420	1,868,155
2) Eastern Europe	930	7,603	717.3%	43,960	34,555	-21.4%	35,384	43,960	34,555
3) South East Asia	34,316	30,235	-11.9%	398,337	400,340	0.5%	333,170	398,337	400,340
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	6,138	4,852	-20.9%	44,318	63,697	43.7%	39,730	44,318	63,697
5) South America	26,551	27,911	5.1%	221,225	280,675	26.9%	312,448	221,225	280,675
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	11,909	3,207	-73.1%	59,757	63,376	6.1%	71,767	59,757	63,376
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	652,325	574,020	-12.0%	6,696,627	6,830,861	2.0%	6,710,617	6,696,627	6,830,861
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	280,269	285,512	1.9%	2,830,741	3,209,621	13.4%	2,643,029	2,830,741	3,209,621
9) Middle East	25,545	8,551	-66.5%	185,045	203,850	10.2%	142,761	185,045	203,850
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)									
United Kingdom	0.7%	0.7%		1.2%	1.1%		1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Germany	1.0%	1.6%		1.1%	1.3%		1.2%	1.1%	1.3%
People's Republic of China	4.5%	6.1%		2.9%	3.8%		2.4%	2.9%	3.8%
Hong Kong	1.1%	0.9%		0.8%	0.7%		0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.5%	1.2%		1.2%	1.6%		1.1%	1.2%	1.6%
Japan	15.4%	12.9%		13.3%	12.7%		12.8%	13.3%	12.7%
South Korea	2.2%	2.5%		2.6%	2.9%		2.4%	2.6%	2.9%
India	0.4%	1.2%		0.4%	0.4%		0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Australia	0.8%	0.6%		0.6%	0.7%		0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Mexico	0.4%	0.5%		0.3%	0.4%		0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
United States	63.4%	62.7%		67.9%	66.3%		69.5%	67.9%	66.3%
other	8.7%	9.1%		8.8%	8.2%		7.6%	7.7%	8.2%
Total International Exports	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1) Western Europe	5.6%	7.5%		6.3%	6.5%		6.8%	6.3%	6.5%
2) Eastern Europe	0.0%	0.3%		0.2%	0.1%		0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.4%	1.3%		1.4%	1.4%		1.0%	1.4%	1.4%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.3%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.1%	1.2%		0.8%	1.0%		1.0%	0.8%	1.0%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.5%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	27.0%	25.6%		23.1%	23.9%		21.1%	23.1%	23.9%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	11.6%	12.7%		9.8%	11.2%		8.3%	9.8%	11.2%
9) Middle East	1.1%	0.4%		0.6%	0.7%		0.4%	0.6%	0.7%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	DECEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	693,813	620,938	-10.5%	9,291,530	8,235,836	-11.4%	32.0%	28.8%
Lumber (softwood)	473,886	404,738	-14.6%	6,344,245	5,298,716	-16.5%	21.9%	18.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	15,714	14,517	-7.6%	299,022	226,865	-24.1%	1.0%	0.8%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	29,650	36,324	22.5%	404,650	385,669	-4.7%	1.4%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	44,910	60,163	34.0%	541,241	760,056	40.4%	1.9%	2.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	67,963	58,564	-13.8%	972,882	917,050	-5.7%	3.4%	3.2%
other	61,690	46,631	-24.4%	729,492	647,481	-11.2%	2.5%	2.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	440,044	367,600	-16.5%	5,068,967	4,681,808	-7.6%	17.5%	16.4%
Pulp	238,623	225,380	-5.5%	2,811,227	2,756,434	-1.9%	9.7%	9.7%
Newsprint	68,078	44,133	-35.2%	678,155	584,349	-13.8%	2.3%	2.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	121,578	88,292	-27.4%	1,431,010	1,215,412	-15.1%	4.9%	4.3%
other	11,766	9,795	-16.7%	148,575	125,613	-15.5%	0.5%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	113,869	106,684	-6.3%	1,405,894	1,338,119	-4.8%	4.8%	4.7%
Fruit and Nuts	10,959	9,016	-17.7%	154,086	163,857	6.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Vegetables	9,651	10,978	13.7%	220,159	244,031	10.8%	0.8%	0.9%
other	93,259	86,691	-7.0%	1,031,649	930,231	-9.8%	3.6%	3.3%
FISH PRODUCTS	63,352	48,129	-24.0%	1,014,090	980,401	-3.3%	3.5%	3.4%
Whole Fish, Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc. Salmon	9,577	10,336	7.9%	198,268	209,622	5.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	22,525	11,695	-48.1%	312,053	255,910	-18.0%	1.1%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,584	4,792	4.5%	52,813	55,513	5.1%	0.2%	0.2%
other	26,666	21,307	-20.1%	450,956	459,356	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	112,733	158,172	40.3%	1,419,569	1,528,381	7.7%	4.9%	5.4%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	22,609	64,997	187.5%	348,970	418,523	19.9%	1.2%	1.5%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,521	15,645	246.1%	87,208	128,206	47.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	44,088	37,533	-14.9%	452,382	472,549	4.5%	1.6%	1.7%
Unwrought Zinc	30,653	27,817	-9.3%	311,255	319,539	2.7%	1.1%	1.1%
other	10,861	12,180	12.1%	219,755	189,564	-13.7%	0.8%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	417,920	388,786	-7.0%	3,712,563	4,942,412	33.1%	12.8%	17.3%
Natural Gas	257,082	228,582	-11.1%	1,886,179	2,945,564	56.2%	6.5%	10.3%
Coal	97,868	132,948	35.8%	1,373,388	1,450,205	5.6%	4.7%	5.1%
Electricity	36,713	16,072	-56.2%	287,769	359,511	24.9%	1.0%	1.3%
other	26,257	11,184	-57.4%	165,227	187,131	13.3%	0.6%	0.7%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	274,551	255,926	-6.8%	3,342,118	2,992,884	-10.4%	11.5%	10.5%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	32,557	22,538	-30.8%	654,163	374,563	-42.7%	2.3%	1.3%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	62,467	56,417	-9.7%	584,647	605,055	3.5%	2.0%	2.1%
other	179,527	176,971	-1.4%	2,103,308	2,013,265	-4.3%	7.2%	7.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	33,532	34,083	1.6%	485,982	487,418	0.3%	1.7%	1.7%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	13,969	17,602	26.0%	205,505	204,011	-0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	253,069	242,777	-4.1%	3,078,497	3,158,641	2.6%	10.6%	11.1%
GRAND TOTAL	2,418,852	2,240,696	-7.3%	29,024,715	28,549,911	-1.6%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	DECEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	441,390	455,794	3.3%	6,962,652	6,070,423	-12.8%	35.4%	32.1%
Lumber (softwood)	275,790	280,956	1.9%	4,621,683	3,670,248	-20.6%	23.5%	19.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	15,544	13,896	-10.6%	294,185	221,341	-24.8%	1.5%	1.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	24,139	32,542	34.8%	350,045	345,975	-1.2%	1.8%	1.8%
Other Panel Products	41,322	56,170	35.9%	499,797	719,548	44.0%	2.5%	3.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	57,530	51,309	-10.8%	809,286	770,635	-4.8%	4.1%	4.1%
other	27,065	20,921	-22.7%	387,657	342,676	-11.6%	2.0%	1.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	179,530	141,325	-21.3%	2,283,802	1,943,731	-14.9%	11.6%	10.3%
Pulp	53,156	42,183	-20.6%	619,891	590,511	-4.7%	3.1%	3.1%
Newsprint	31,718	28,800	-9.2%	411,399	351,700	-14.5%	2.1%	1.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	85,017	62,382	-26.6%	1,126,426	900,708	-20.0%	5.7%	4.8%
other	9,639	7,959	-17.4%	126,066	100,812	-20.0%	0.6%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	78,260	60,115	-23.2%	1,066,493	1,003,824	-5.9%	5.4%	5.3%
Fruit and Nuts	7,469	6,276	-16.0%	128,006	133,393	4.2%	0.6%	0.7%
Vegetables	8,678	8,381	-3.4%	191,922	206,668	7.7%	1.0%	1.1%
other	62,113	45,458	-26.8%	746,565	663,764	-11.1%	3.8%	3.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	40,024	26,533	-33.7%	676,334	616,718	-8.8%	3.4%	3.3%
Whole Fish, Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,074	2,382	-22.5%	123,921	130,936	5.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	21,543	10,895	-49.4%	290,531	236,671	-18.5%	1.5%	1.3%
Salmon, Canned, Smoked, etc.	502	60	-87.9%	5,336	2,625	-50.8%	0.0%	0.0%
other	14,905	13,196	-11.5%	256,545	246,486	-3.9%	1.3%	1.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	35,063	33,142	-5.5%	417,189	402,388	-3.5%	2.1%	2.1%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	11,516	0	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	676	1,427	111.0%	14,044	26,214	86.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	1,998	3,864	93.3%	72,098	54,312	-24.7%	0.4%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	23,658	20,895	-11.7%	241,490	236,989	-1.9%	1.2%	1.3%
other	8,731	6,956	-20.3%	78,041	84,871	8.8%	0.4%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	330,293	262,279	-20.6%	2,468,125	3,581,937	45.1%	12.5%	18.9%
Natural Gas	257,082	228,582	-11.1%	1,886,179	2,945,564	56.2%	9.6%	15.6%
Coal	12,625	6,470	-48.8%	132,516	91,457	-31.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Electricity	36,713	16,072	-56.2%	287,769	359,511	24.9%	1.5%	1.9%
other	23,873	11,154	-53.3%	161,660	185,405	14.7%	0.8%	1.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	201,390	202,029	0.3%	2,725,095	2,315,370	-15.0%	13.8%	12.2%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	28,490	19,788	-30.5%	605,887	342,264	-43.5%	3.1%	1.8%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	38,338	38,413	0.2%	421,955	389,164	-7.8%	2.1%	2.1%
other	134,562	143,828	6.9%	1,697,254	1,583,942	-6.7%	8.6%	6.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	31,378	31,886	1.6%	459,143	458,501	-0.1%	2.3%	2.4%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	13,518	17,175	27.1%	197,001	193,847	-1.7%	1.0%	1.0%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	181,569	174,014	-4.2%	2,438,478	2,341,573	-4.0%	12.4%	12.4%
GRAND TOTAL	1,532,413	1,404,293	-8.4%	19,694,312	18,928,109	-3.9%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	DECEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	198,211	117,944	-40.5%	1,762,520	1,542,271	-12.5%	45.6%	42.6%
Lumber (softwood)	149,073	84,914	-43.0%	1,242,603	1,100,887	-11.4%	32.1%	30.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	0	N/A	171	373	118.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	4,344	3,055	-29.7%	44,634	30,969	-30.6%	1.2%	0.9%
Other Panel Products	2,455	3,249	32.4%	32,509	30,340	-6.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	9,228	5,633	-39.0%	138,494	125,397	-9.5%	3.6%	3.5%
other	33,111	21,092	-36.3%	304,109	254,306	-16.4%	7.9%	7.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	48,562	35,154	-27.6%	463,604	414,306	-10.6%	12.0%	11.4%
Pulp	29,943	25,634	-14.4%	298,795	288,167	-3.6%	7.7%	8.0%
Newsprint	14,692	7,020	-52.2%	135,875	97,590	-28.2%	3.5%	2.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,778	2,167	-42.6%	26,373	25,374	-3.8%	0.7%	0.7%
other	150	333	122.5%	2,561	3,175	24.0%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	8,365	23,499	180.9%	116,800	130,949	12.1%	3.0%	3.6%
Fruit and Nuts	895	682	-23.8%	10,752	11,899	10.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	263	468	77.7%	10,841	11,031	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%
other	7,207	22,349	210.1%	95,207	108,019	13.5%	2.5%	3.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	8,857	9,501	7.3%	198,068	187,681	-5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
Whole Fish, Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	4,440	4,964	11.8%	53,561	44,707	-16.5%	1.4%	1.2%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	655	500	-23.7%	14,702	8,897	-39.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	66	164	148.4%	2,364	1,600	-32.3%	0.1%	0.0%
other	3,696	3,873	4.8%	127,441	132,478	4.0%	3.3%	3.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	46,665	59,192	26.8%	562,797	696,846	23.8%	14.6%	19.2%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	16,785	28,569	70.2%	185,757	295,604	59.1%	4.8%	8.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,570	4,188	166.7%	36,655	44,838	22.3%	0.9%	1.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	27,018	24,637	-8.8%	230,507	262,087	13.7%	6.0%	7.2%
Unwrought Zinc	574	553	-3.8%	2,972	4,596	54.6%	0.1%	0.1%
other	717	1,245	73.6%	106,907	89,721	-16.1%	2.8%	2.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	41,626	26,286	-36.9%	487,036	441,444	-9.4%	12.6%	12.2%
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	41,613	26,256	-36.9%	486,375	440,669	-9.4%	12.6%	12.2%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	13	30	131.3%	661	775	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	6,349	2,174	-65.8%	94,537	53,582	-43.3%	2.4%	1.5%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	862	250	-71.0%	6,560	5,858	-10.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,834	958	-47.8%	42,465	21,992	-48.2%	1.1%	0.6%
other	3,654	966	-73.6%	45,511	25,732	-43.5%	1.2%	0.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	136	202	48.0%	1,972	3,107	57.6%	0.1%	0.1%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	157	106	-32.2%	3,029	3,181	5.0%	0.1%	0.1%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	13,128	14,451	10.1%	175,522	147,871	-15.8%	4.5%	4.1%
GRAND TOTAL	372,056	288,508	-22.5%	3,865,886	3,621,239	-6.3%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	DECEMBER			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	2002 (\$,000)	2003 (\$,000)	CHANGE 2002-03 (%)	SHARE	
							2002 (%)	2003 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	20,766	21,538	3.7%	233,026	247,986	6.4%	13.0%	13.6%
Lumber (softwood)	18,948	20,726	9.4%	213,312	233,369	9.4%	11.9%	12.8%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	100	381	282.7%	2,345	2,624	11.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,161	330	-71.5%	8,457	5,786	-31.6%	0.5%	0.3%
Other Panel Products	303	54	-82.0%	623	828	32.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	209	40	-80.7%	4,490	2,944	-34.4%	0.2%	0.2%
other	46	7	-85.6%	3,799	2,435	-35.9%	0.2%	0.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	63,777	56,093	-12.0%	902,681	783,085	-13.2%	50.2%	43.0%
Pulp	58,216	52,436	-9.9%	864,051	746,228	-13.6%	48.1%	40.9%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	59	276	364.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	5,191	3,647	-29.7%	37,805	36,358	-3.8%	2.1%	2.0%
other	370	10	-97.3%	765	223	-70.9%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	3,624	1,906	-47.4%	33,916	28,256	-16.7%	1.9%	1.6%
Fruit and Nuts	0	26	NA	2,903	8,855	205.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Vegetables	107	437	308.7%	3,644	2,387	-34.5%	0.2%	0.1%
other	3,518	1,444	-59.0%	27,369	17,013	-37.8%	1.5%	0.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	3,666	4,866	32.7%	47,332	62,922	32.9%	2.6%	3.5%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	991	1,141	15.1%	12,295	19,157	55.8%	0.7%	1.1%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	0	144	NA	127	825	549.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,240	3,389	51.3%	32,179	38,860	20.8%	1.8%	2.1%
other	434	191	-56.0%	2,730	4,080	49.4%	0.2%	0.2%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	1,994	8,383	320.4%	30,352	50,651	66.9%	1.7%	2.8%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,853	7,701	315.5%	27,894	47,939	71.9%	1.6%	2.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	118	NA	1,265	773	-38.9%	0.1%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	141	564	301.1%	1,192	1,939	62.6%	0.1%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	12,513	47,967	283.3%	296,891	351,265	18.3%	16.5%	19.3%
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	12,513	47,967	283.3%	296,866	351,263	18.3%	16.5%	19.3%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	0	NA	25	2	-93.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	22,674	19,066	-15.9%	203,593	239,538	17.7%	11.3%	13.1%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	652	1,284	97.0%	7,780	7,486	-3.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	9,013	4,773	-47.0%	50,580	48,186	-4.7%	2.8%	2.6%
other	13,009	13,008	0.0%	145,233	183,864	26.6%	8.1%	10.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	484	560	15.7%	7,179	8,749	21.9%	0.4%	0.5%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	202	148	-26.7%	2,926	3,801	29.9%	0.2%	0.2%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	2,457	2,500	1.7%	39,560	48,077	21.5%	2.2%	2.5%
GRAND TOTAL	132,158	163,026	23.4%	1,797,455	1,822,329	1.4%	100.0%	100.0%

